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Work on 'Holidays' Urged; Franco Appeal Rebuffed; Crop Outlook Held Good

The World's Day—May 11, 1943

Washington: Work on 'Holiday' Week Ends Urged

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board called for regular, full-time working schedules in essential war plants over the Memorial Day and Independence Day week ends. Wherever feasible, Mr. Nelson added, traditional civic observances of the holidays should be held on Sunday.

Crop prospects, according to a Department of Agriculture report, are not so promising as those for 1942. [Financial Page.]

Legislation for an independent Civilian Supply Administration passed the Senate and went to the House. [Financial Page.]

Efforts by the National War Labor Board to regain the power over wage adjustments it lost under the hold-the-line order brought forth the report to the Senate that a high degree of wage stabilization had been effected and that wage increases the Board authorized had a very slight influence on prices. [Financial Page.]

Appointment of Stephen S. Chandler, Jr., of Oklahoma as Federal Judge of the Western District of Oklahoma, was confirmed by the Senate, 37 to 28.

With four members from Silver States concurring, the Senate Banking Committee approved unanimously a bill authorizing the sale of Treasury-held silver for domestic purposes at 71.11 cents an ounce.

The $5,000 ceiling on the cost of materials for sets for a single motion picture production was removed by the War Production Board.

Trucks making emergency deliveries for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission may continue to exceed the national 35-mile speed limit pending completion of tire-wear tests, the Office of Defense Transportation ruled.

To prevent loss of perishable foods through inability of processors to obtain adequate seasonal labor, Economic Director Byrnes authorized wage adjustments by canners and other processors.

Europe: Eden Comments on Franco Peace Appeal

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, commenting upon Gen. Francisco Franco's latest peace appeal, reiterated the declaration that the Allies' terms are "unconditional surrender."

Britain's House of Commons went into secret session to hear a statement "the Government considers it ill-advised to make public," according to the explanation of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Finland's trade unions' organization has asked the Finnish Government to remove Finland from the war "whenever such a step will be possible," and also warned that a diplomatic break with the United States would be "disastrous."

Russia has denied that a Soviet plane was responsible for the bombs dropped on the Swedish island of Verkoen, adjoining the Swedish Naval Base of Karlskrona, on April 29.

A state of siege has been decreed throughout Nazi-occupied Holland, the Netherlands News Agency, Aneta, reports, adding that 26 Dutch patriots have been executed and 10 others sentenced to capital punishment as a result of widespread disorders and strikes.

Heinrich Himmler, German Gestapo Chief, was fired upon by two men during his recent visit to Zagreb, Croatia, but "escaped without injury," says a Moscow broadcast.

Vice-Admiral Mario Falangola, Chief of the Naples naval port, has been dismissed by the Italian General Staff as result of an explosion on March 28 at the Naples Arsenal in which 72 persons were killed and 1,179 injured.

New England: Farmers Expecting Good Crops

Survey of farmer opinion in New England in regard to 1943 crop outlook reveals a fairly encouraging prospect for fresh vegetables, fruits, and eggs, with dairying the least hopeful of the agricultural producing groups.

Delegates to the 67th annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, began arriving in Boston today. Attendance at the two-day Tremont Temple meeting is expected to reach 1,500. [Page 2.]

In sentencing a man today for illegally wearing the uniform of the Army Air Corps, Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the U. S. District Court urged that credentials be furnished to men entitled to buy uniforms of the armed services. He declared this would attack the evil at its source.

The New Hampshire State Senate approved a bill calling for compulsory salute to the flag and sent the measure to Governor Blood. The flag salute bill carries a $10 fine for violations. It also provides for a salute to the State flag as well as the national colors.

National: W. C. T. U. Cancels Annual Convention

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has announced cancellation of its sixty-ninth annual convention, scheduled for Des Moines, Iowa, in September. The executive committee will meet in Chicago, Aug. 17-19.

A destroyer escort, the U. S. S. Ricketts, was launched at Houston, Texas, seven weeks after laying of the keel.

Opposition to a 10-hour work shift in West Coast shipyards by both labor and management is reported by a War Production Board Fact Finding Committee. They contend it would be undesirable for women workers and men doing heavy work could not maintain their pace.

Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, President of Bolivia, who is touring war plants in the U. S., said at Detroit that Bolivia is concentrating on farming and supplying munitions to the United Nations but stands ready to put an army in the field against the Axis when called upon to do so by its allies.

A well-organized Florida House majority approved a bill setting up state regulations of labor unions and their membership fees and prohibiting work permit charges.

Renegotiation of war contracts by the War and Navy Departments has saved more than $2,475,000,000 for the Government so far, representatives of the various Price Adjustment Boards reported in Pittsburgh.

Americas: Panama Grants U. S. Defense Bases

Granting of sites for defense bases for the United States was unanimously approved by the Panama National Assembly.

Mexican laborers for railroad work in the U. S. have been contracted for by the War Manpower Commission at a minimum of 46 cents an hour. The contracts are for six months and 6,000 unskilled laborers leave late this week, the Mexican Labor Ministry said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Occasional Rains

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:28 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:24 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:36 a. m.

Guns Trained For an End To 'Black Markets'

Congressional group gets plans for control following protests against price regulations.

Simple, comprehensive plans for "black market" control were today in the hands of the Subcommittee on Rationing and Food Distribution of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, following an all-day session at the State House where Federal price regulations were generally blasted by New England farm and food interests.

Advocating the use of a standard emergency "bill of sale" by all first sellers of any farm product, Leavitt C. Parsons, Marketing Counsel of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, outlined to the visiting Congressmen a definite plan which would immediately crush "black market" operations, not only in poultry where it is particularly prevalent, but in all food commodities.

Since the diversion of vast volumes of meats into "black market" channels at illegal prices already has started a drying up of the normal channels of distribution, and has greatly increased the real cost of living, said Mr. Parsons, it is apparent that both producers and consumers are now faced with three alternatives.

Artificial Controls

Either they must yield entirely one of their most important remaining freedoms, and submit to a complete system of regimentation, or there must be a withdrawing of all artificial controls, which would stimulate production and let inflationary tendencies work themselves out, or, there must be a modifying and rationalizing of existing controls so that producers do not feel unfairly burdened, said Mr. Parsons, following which, with the co-operation of all interested governmental agencies, a new and simpler system should be set up.

In his proposed solution of the "black market" problem, Mr. Parsons saw the need for Congressional legislation to assure that—for the duration—all producers, stores, and traffickers in food will be regarded as quasi utilities, subject to an over-all supervision.

Inventory First

"Such declaration should make clear no intention to intrude on the personal decision - making powers of private enterprise," he added, "but would insure an accountability to the nation for the amount of farm products produced, the price at which they were sold, and the name of the buyer."

First, there would be necessary a complete inventory or "live-

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Axis on Cap Bon Is Nearing Collapse; Allies Take Up Governing of Tunisia; Members Demand Congress Map Peace

Government lags behind public in failure to agree on postwar policy, they charge.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Congress is described by its own members—as well as by the Gallup Poll—as lagging far behind public opinion in its failure to provide definite assurance that the United States intends to play its full role in maintaining the future peace.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota are in agreement that Congress can make an incalculable contribution to the peace-making by giving the American Government authoritative credentials now and that hesitancy to do so is a grave misreading of popular opinion throughout the country.

All four spoke in Constitution Hall here last night in the fifth of a series of United Nations forum discussions and all three urged an affirmative peace-policy declaration by Congress at once.

"For the American people through its Congress not to say that the success obtained in the war shall be continued in the peace would be the turning of our backs upon the things we cherish the most," Senator Thomas declared. "That would almost be traitorous in its nature, if not suicidal.

Liberty for All

"Congress must speak, speak in accordance with the theories that are ours. We will not turn our backs upon the dreams of the Founding Fathers. Liberty will become attainable for all people. The right to aspire, the right to worship, the right to go and come, and the right to have and hold shall become rights of all.

"Not to be willing to create in an international sense that which we ourselves have created and kept functioning for 150 years in a national sense would be turning our backs upon the dreams, the aspirations of the Founding Fathers, and the men and women who are giving their all at the front and sacrificing so much at home.

"The American Congress should speak in no uncertain terms to assure the American people and the world that we will support world organization to maintain peace; that we are not afraid of

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Unity for Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 11

Allied military plans for the final massive thrust against the Nazi stronghold in the heart of Europe will be made only the basis of the closest, firsthand collaboration between Washington, London, and Moscow, it seemed apparent to observers here today.

It also is evident that the steps to bring about this top military planning already are in the making.

The groundwork for the last phase of Allied strategy in the European theater of war already has been laid. It remains to fix final decisions and to integrate into a single converging attack the land, air, and sea power of Russia, Britain, and the United States.

A conference of Allied strategists would be logical.

One source said today that on the basis of past performances it is possible that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill will come together for another of the intimate sessions which have played such a large part in the formulation of long-range preparations.

It would not be surprising if Premier Stalin were a participant in the deliberations, if not directly, at least by authoritative proxy.

It is conceivable that the three-way Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting, which could not be realized at Casablanca, Morocco, may materialize as the speed of the North African victory brings next steps—and those after the next—into the immediate picture.

There seems to be no doubt that the Casablanca meeting carried Allied strategy well beyond the conclusion of the North-African campaign.

Therefore, any new meeting of the highest Allied authorities could be expected to deal, not with immediate invasion plans, but with the possible concluding assaults which all believe will have to be centered against the heart of Nazidom on the Continent.

It is possible that a meeting of the Allied military chiefs is being speeded by the swift collapse of Axis resistance in Tunisia, with the result that immediate plans have to be revised as well as long-range plans having to be filled in with the complete logistics which have, of course, been worked on for months.

The objective is that there shall be no letup in the continuing pressure of the Allied offensive on a variety of points of the Nazi ring.

Decisions on the highest level of political, as well as military strategy, will have to be taken and it is for this reason that a meeting of the President and Prime Minister is considered plausible. The desire of both of them to have Mr. Stalin at Casablanca suggests, also, that Mr. Stalin's counsel and collaboration would be particularly welcome.

It is evident that the momentum is with the Allies and it will be the purpose of the new conference to keep that momentum going as hard as possible and in as many directions as possible.

Can Axis Atlantic Wall Halt Allied Battle Tactics?

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—The pattern for the coming battle of the European Continent is to be found in the Tunisian victory.

The grand strategy which the United Nations will use in the coming attack on Axis-occupied Europe has been forged clearly in the North African campaigns of the past six months, especially in the successes of the past few weeks.

Exactly three years ago yesterday, Hitler launched his blizkrieg on the Low Countries and in a few short weeks achieved the breakthrough that led to the overrunning of the entire Continent. Now the allies are poised to strike the final blow for the liberation of the oppressed peoples.

In this time, the tactics have changed but little. The winning combination is still composed of planes and tanks and mobile infantry. But strategy—the manner of using the planes and tanks and

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

LONDON, May 11 — German propaganda has been making a great deal out of the impregnability of the "Atlantic Wall."

The expression "Wall" can only be figurative. The Maginot Line was 200 miles long and took 10 years or more to build. The Atlantic Wall, making no allowances for coastal indentations, is at least 2,600 miles from North Cape to Biarritz. What sort of permanent fortifications can be established along such a coast line?

Furthermore, fortifications by themselves are never impregnable. It is the men behind them who alone can stop the invader. The fact that fortifications have been constructed enables less men to do the job which in turn releases more men for counterstrokes or for operations elsewhere.

That is where the French made their great error in the use to which they put their Maginot Line. Instead of using a minimum of

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

F. C. C. and Congress in Tilt Over Allocation of Powers

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—The Federal Communications Commission is engaged in no less than three spectacular battles with Congress, each one of them testing the relative powers of the Executive and Legislature in issues of the most far-reaching importance.

A fourth battle, the power of the F.C.C. to control chain broadcasting has just been settled by the Supreme Court yesterday after two years in a 5-to-2 decision in the Commission's favor, strengthening it to a limited extent in what appears to be an all-out battle with elements in the House.

Though the high court has spoken, it appears only to have thrown open a new Pandora's box of disagreements over F. C. C. power, which will complicate the other three disputes.

In the stormy controversy between the new Congress and the so-called "bureaucrats," the F.C.C. is about the only big agency that has put up a fight.

There are elements in the battle, and personalities, which make it one of the most extraordinary that have occurred in the history of the New Deal.

Three Main Contests

In brief, here are the three main struggles:

1. The F. C. C. uncovered and submitted information to the Justice Department alleging that Representative Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia had accepted a fee of $2,500 from a Georgia broadcasting station for services performed in its behalf before the Commission. Instead of acting on the evidence, Attorney General Biddle has apparently found the matter too hot to handle, and has sat on the matter. Meanwhile the House has done something which, in the longest memory of newspaper observers, is unprecedented here. It has started its own counter-investigation of F. C. C. and put Mr. Cox, the accused Congressman, in charge! So far as is known, this action is unique.

2. The Dies Committee presented a list to the House of 39 Government employees termed "crackpots" and "subversives." One of these was William Pickens. The House first canceled funds to pay Mr. Pickens' salary; the next day reversed its action and named a subcommittee under Representative John H. Kerr (D) of North Carolina to weigh the charges against the 39. A fortnight ago the Kerr Committee issued its first report. It deals with three F. C. C. employees in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Goodwin Watson, William E. Dodd, Jr., and Frederick L. Schuman. It found the first two "unfit," it passed Mr. Schuman as fit. And here is where the F. C. C. took on its second fight. Instead of accepting the Kerr Committee's ruling, which will be discussed later, it decided to fight. It challenged the finding and praised the two employees.

3. The third big row involves Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, former law partner of Supreme Court Justice Black. Eugene Garey, counsel for the Cox Committee investigating F. F. C., recently sent a stern letter to each of the seven commissioners, demanding the names and addresses of "all banks, trust companies, or other depositories employed by you since Jan. 1, 1937" and a record of personal financial activities during the last six years. Mr. Durr showed fight. Declining to give the information he declared that if the Cox Committee had evidence of wrong-doing it should turn the matter over to the Justice Department for prosecution. Mr. Garey replied to Mr. Durr's "defiance" that "this committee has ample lawful power" to obtain the requested information, and would secure it. Mr. Durr, answering in turn, denied that he had "defied" the Committee, offered to appear to testify at any time, but criticized the Committee's procedure as "unnecessarily hampering this

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After the Germans Had Fled

Associated Press Radiophoto from Signal Corps

—Tunis Welcomes British Conquerors

Smiling faces and waving hands of the populace greet Royal Air Force photographers entering the city captured from the broken Axis forces.

Managing of public affairs is begun as 'mopping up' of Axis nears end.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 11 — Although it is less than four days since we entered the streets of Tunis in the face of negligible resistance from isolated machine-gun posts and individual snipers, the British First Army now seems as much at home here as the American Second Corps is reported to be in Bizerte.

Before the Allies arrived in these key Mediterranean ports, the main forces of the Axis moved out of them and are either behind barbed wire cages as prisoners or facing certain defeat on Cap Bon Peninsula and the region immediately south of it.

The Germans are now bottled up there in an area about 70 miles long by 25 miles wide at the broadest point, and they are confronted with choice of starvation or surrender. Some of them already tried starvation and are attempting to get away in small parties. But they have had no air protection from the Luftwaffe or Italy's Regia Aeronautica, while the bombing and gunning from Allied air forces have shown the impracticability of escape. In addition United Nations light naval forces have placed a close cordon along the shores of the peninsula.

Out of Main Scheme

So, by the evening of May 10 remaining Axis troops on North African soil were seen to be in a hopeless position that warranted their being disregarded in the main scheme of things except as a potentially large increase in prisoners whom the Allies have taken since they smashed through rearguard defenses while the main forces withdrew.

Stiffening of resistance in the southern sector of the peninsula defenses and artillery activity are possibly indicative of supplies and ammunition permitting prolonged resistance, which might allow the Germans to hold out for a while. But their fate was regarded as sealed.

The Allies are now engaged in helping Tunisia recover from the effects of occupation and are turning to their own use facilities in this region relative to future war plans.

Air Facilities

Among the facilities are airfields to which those of the Axis have been added. These are the nearest bases to Sicily, Sardinia, and the Italian mainland, which has been heavily pounded in turn by Allied air forces recently.

Then there are port facilities of which it is not permissible to give a detailed report at this time.

However, it is possible to discuss some major civilian problems in Tunisia which confront Gen. Alphonse Juin—commander in chief of French land forces, who has been named by Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner, as acting Resident General of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Allied air force blasts path for invasion to enemy outposts across Mediterranean Sea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Complete collapse of all Axis resistance in Tunisia now appears to be only a matter of days—perhaps even of hours.

The most significant item in today's grist of war news, however, is a report of continued heavy Allied air attacks on Sicily, Pantelleria Island, and other enemy Mediterranean outposts.

These raids obviously cannot be regarded longer as a necessary supplement to the mopping up process in North Africa. They must mean, therefore, that an Allied landing attempt on Sicily or Sardinia, or possibly on both, is the next paragraph in the American, British, and French timetable. The campaign in Tunisia cannot, perforce, properly be concluded until these "unsinkable aircraft carriers" have been taken.

For as Secretary of the Navy Knox pointed out in Washington today their possession is virtually essential to the opening of the Mediterranean to eastbound Allied shipping.

Their value as springboards for a jump into Italy also becomes especially apparent in the light of today's reminder by two of The Christian Science Monitor's European correspondents that a successful landing effort in Europe is dependent to a large extent on an adequate cover by fighter planes, which have an effective range of little more than 100 miles.

But whether Sicily or Sardinia are to be the stages for the next act or not, Axis nervousness is growing apace. Hitler is reported to be sending Hermann Göring and Heinrich Himmler to Rome to reorganize Italy's sagging military and home fronts.

Meanwhile, in Tunisia, British armor has forced a complete break-through on the neck of Cap Bon, closing that cul-de-sac to an estimated 80,000 surviving enemy troops. The British have advanced from the Hamman Lif area on the north side of the neck to Hammamet on the south side and have taken Soliman, Grombalia, and Menzel bou Zelfa in the center. It is difficult to see how the badly battered Germans and Italians can continue to resist for more than a day or two. They are reported to be surrendering at the first opportunity.

In London, Deputy Prime Minister Attlee has told Commons that Axis prisoners captured since May 5 total 50,000—mostly Germans. He also has disclosed that British First Army casualties were 1,200 in the final advance on Tunis and Bizerte—a gratifyingly low figure—and 8,400 since April 17. American losses have not been announced.

There is a bit of negative news from the Far East, but its importance should not be overestimated. A Tokyo radiocast says Japanese troops have pushed General Wavell's Army in Burma back to within 12 miles of the India-Burma frontier. There is no reason to suspect, however, that the Japanese force is strong enough to attempt to press on into India. Moreover, the monsoons, which are about to begin in Burma, make anything other than small-scale actions extremely unlikely.

North Africa:

Many Trapped Nazis Surrender to British

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said the remnants of the German and Italian armies

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Eastern Star Delegates Arriving for Hub Meeting

Delegates to the 67th annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, began arriving in Boston from all parts of the Commonwealth today—part of the 1,500 members of the order expected to participate in the two-day meeting that opens tomorrow morning in Tremont Temple, and closes with the colorful installation ceremony Thursday evening.

Grand officers gathered at the "Chapter Room" this afternoon for a rehearsal, while tonight the Ellatons—Grand Officers and Deputy Grand Matrons of 1942-43—plan a dinner at the Parker House, headquarters for the Order during the session. The credential committee will be in session this afternoon and during the morning on Wednesday and Thursday at Tremont Temple.

'Grand Family'

The Ellatons are named in honor of the Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Ella M. Fraser, of Chelmsford, who will preside over the two-day session jointly with Harry G. Scampton, of Waltham, Worthy Grand Patron.

Other members of the "Grand Family" are: Miss Pauline P. Curry, of Brookline, Associate Grand Matron; Ernest Conant of Framingham, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, of West Somerville, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, of Brighton, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase of Winthrop, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Lucy C. Maisack of Springfield, Associate Grand Conductress; Mrs. Stella R. Ashton of Danvers, Grand Chaplain; Miss Gladys Bixby of Lowell, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Belle C. Marden of Orange, Grand Organist; Miss Helen Holbrook of Natick, Grand Adah; Mrs. Dorothy W. Dolloff of Winchester, Grand Ruth; Mrs. Virginia Hughes of Canton, Grand Esther; Mrs. Irene F. Barker of East Longmeadow, Grand Martha; Mrs. Florence C. Sanctuary of Amherst, Grand Electa; Miss Theresa R. Batchelder of Dorchester, Grand Warder; Robert L. Roy of Lowell, Grand Sentinel.

Reception Committee

Mrs. Fraser appointed a Reception Committee for the session made up as follows: Miss Mary F. McGoldrick, of West Medford; Francis D. Collings of Everett; Mrs. Mary M. Brown of Wellfleet; Elmer G. Page of Arlington and Mrs. Anna M. Obrey of Springfield, all Past Grand Matrons or Patrons.

Wednesday evening will be given over to gatherings of various organizations. The Annual Banquet of the Matrons' and Patrons' Association will be held at the Hotel Vendome at 6:45 p. m. that day, followed by an entertainment and dancing. Another event that evening will be the annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Star Scribes.

Grand Chapter officers and distinguished guests will gather at the Parker House for luncheon Wednesday noon at the close of the morning session in Tremont Temple. The Past Grand Matrons' and Past Grand Patrons' Association will hold their annual luncheon at the Parker House at 12:30 p. m. Wednesday.

Queries on Home Canning Are Answered by the OPA

The following questions and answers on home canning were issued today by the Office of Price Administration. Coupons for buying sugar for home canning will be available at local ration boards on and after May 15.

Q. Does the sugar allowance of "one pound of sugar to each four quarts of finished fruit" mean that I must can all fruit with the same weight of syrup?

A. No, but you must make an average of four quarts of finished fruit for each pound of sugar you get.

Q. Must I declare the number of quarts of fruits and vegetables I have on hand when I apply for sugar for home canning?

A. No. However, the available supply of sugar for home canning is limited, and local boards may ask for information about your supplies and needs in deciding how much sugar you will receive.

Q. May I ask a friend who has a pressure cooker to do my canning for me, if I supply all ingredients, and may I get back all of the finished fruit she puts up, without surrendering ration points?

A. Yes. If you contribute either the ingredients or the equipment or part of the labor required to can fruits and vegetables, you may acquire them without surrendering ration points.

Q. Must I give up ration stamps for canned foods which the local cannery processes for me, if I supply the ingredients?

A. You may acquire 100 quarts of such foods point-free for each person in your family if you or your family raised the fruits or vegetables. However, if you acquire more than 100 quarts per person, or if you wish to sell them, you must pay and collect points at the point value of commercially canned foods.

Q. May I give away as many quarts of home-canned vegetables as I wish if they require no sugar in canning them?

A. No, but each person in your family may give away not more than 50 quarts of home-canned fruits and vegetables without collecting ration stamps. If you wish to give away more than that, you must collect ration points from the person to whom you give them, although you need not ask for money payment.

Q. How many jars of jams and jellies may I give away?

A. Jams, jellies, and preserves are not rationed, and you may give away as many jars as you can spare.

Q. What is the point value of home canned food?

A. Eight points per quart and 4 points per pound.

Q. May I sell canned fruits which someone else puts up for me?

A. Yes. But you must collect ration stamps at the rate of eight points per quart for every sale you make, regardless of who does the canning.

Q. I usually can several hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables to sell through the local farmers' market. May I continue to do so under rationing?

A. Yes, but you must collect 8 ration points for each quart sold.

Q. What do I do with the ration stamps I collect for sales I make of home-canned food?

A. You turn the ration stamps in to your local ration board any time during the first 10 days of the month following the sale.

Q. Must I make any special report when I turn in the ration stamps I collect for foods I sell?

A. No. But you must keep a record of your sales.

Q. How do I get sugar for canning fruit for sale?

A. You apply to your local board on OPA Form R-315 for the amount of sugar you will need, at the rate of one pound of sugar for every four quarts of finished fruit.

Q. May I also apply for sugar for making jams and jellies for sale?

A. No. You may have only enough sugar for preserving fruits for the use of your family—not more than five pounds per person.

Haydn Symphony To Be Presented On WNAC Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his orchestra, Sinfonietta, in a performance of Haydn's Symphony No. 76, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Bernard Herrmann conducts the Columbia Concert Orchestra on Invitation to Music, with Eileen Farrell, soprano, as soloist. For her solos Miss Farrell sings Marietta's Song from Korngold's "The Dead City," "Dich Teure Halle" from Wagner's "Tannhauser" and "Pleurez Mes Yeux" from Massenet's "Le Cid." Mr. Herrmann gives the first performance of his own Suite, "Welles Raises Kane," derived from the score he composed for Orson Welles' motion picture, "Citizen Kane," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

The American Melody Hour presents a musical salute to the U. S. Navy, playing "Anchors Aweigh" and "Queen of the Fleet." Vivian della Chiesa, soprano; Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, are soloists, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Lieut. John F. Hasey, of Bridgewater, Mass., and a French Foreign Legion Hero, is guest on Ginny Simms' program. Ginny will present the winners of her lyric contest and Eddie Cantor will be on hand to sing the winning lyrics, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

John Cudahy, former U. S. Ambassador to Poland and Belgium, and now director of Civilian Defense for Wisconsin, will be one of the guests on the Horace Heidt program, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

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They Plan to Control 'Black Markets'

By a Staff Photographer

Poultrymen Confer With OPA and State Enforcement Leaders

Plans for controlling increasing "black market" operations, particularly in poultry and meats, were discussed with members of the Subcommittee on Rationing and Food Distribution of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee last night. Among those conferring with the Congressmen were, left to right above: Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of Office of Price Administration; Andrew Christie, President of the Poultry and Egg National Board; Leavitt C. Parsons, Marketing Counsel of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, and George Thompson, of the Massachusetts State Police.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, butter, and coffee will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," and "G" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until autumn for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Advertising Club Of Boston Takes Lesson in Canning

Pointing to a tomato plant before him, Prof. William R. Cole, of Massachusetts State College, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their luncheon at the Hotel Statler today that such a plant could be counted upon to produce from five to six pounds of tomatoes. These, if properly canned, he said, would fill two jars and be worth, at present values, 48 points—current total per person for one month.

Ably assisted by 4-H Clubber Edna Bamby, who put on a practical demonstration of canning, Professor Cole said that today "nearly everyone is food, garden, and canning conscious." And he added that, with the Government now earmarking an average of 50 per cent of all canned products for the armed forces, for Lend-Lease, and for stock piles for the people to be relieved from bondage, "if we don't can vegetables ourselves, we are not going to have them for next winter."

Urging more home gardens, Professor Cole said that one two-foot row of snap beans, or nine inches of a row of carrots, or one foot of spinach could, with proper handling, be expected to produce, when canned, 12 points' worth of the product. He added that, if some vegetables are stored for winter use, 75 pint jars of vegetables and 25 pint jars of fruit per person was the average for the American family. Fresh vegetables, he said, are available for about four months of the year, storage vegetables four months, and canned goods four months.

Guns Trained in the Battle For Defeat of 'Black Markets'

Continued from Page 1

stock census," to be furnished by each and every farmer, he said. "Prompt compliance on filing such a livetock census could be easily received by an ODT directive forbidding the delivery of feed to any non-complying farmers."

Census forms and bill-of-sale blanks would be provided by the Department of Agriculture, which would work jointly with the OPA in receiving and utilizing the information collected.

Following the livestock census, all farmers selling at one time over 50 pounds of meat or poultry shall issue the buyer a copy of the standard bill of sale—which is the authority for such first buyer to transport the same in interstate or intrastate commerce without interference by Federal or State police.

Sale Credited

"To save bookkeeping on the farm," Mr. Parsons added, "the producer will dispose of his copy of the bill of sale by sending it to his local Ration Board, where the sale will be credited against his declared inventory, as shown in the livestock census. Thus, the farmer has no further concern in the rationing system or in its accounting. His job is to produce," declared Mr. Parsons.

Following the first sale, the buyer must, upon delivery of such meat or poultry to his next distributor or processor receive from such second handler the amount of ration stamps called for under current schedules. The first handler is then relieved of any personal liability for the meat or poultry involved by sending his copy of the bill of sale, together with the proper coupons, to his Ration Board or Ration Bank.

Finally, when the Ration Board checks the transaction, it is fair to assume that the product has been directed through the normal channels of trade for the consumers' rationed demands.

"Thus," concluded Mr. Parsons, "the 'black market' lure which now diverts so large a proportion of the meat and poultry production has become effectively checked at the source."

Special Guests

In addition to the members of the Republican Congressional Farm Study group, special guests at last night's meeting, where the plan for controlling "black markets" was discussed, including Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Director; Richard Field, Regional OPA Attorney; Livingston Hall, Chief OPA Enforcement Officer; Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director; and George Thompson, of the Massachusetts State Police. All were guests of Andrew Christie, President of the Poultry and Egg National Board.

At yesterday afternoon's State House session, the visiting Congressmen listened attentively to representatives of consumers, grocers, druggists, meat processors, restaurateurs, hospitals, smaller meat packers, and the State branch of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

All made a general plea for relief from the "ham-stringing restrictions" of the OPA on milk and poultry and the elimination of certain "black markets" which are hampering farmers. It was contended that OPA regulations are forcing honest dealers to become dishonest in order to remain in business. And it was emphasized that the average American is confused and disgusted over the present food regulations issued by Washington.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Occasional Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday forenoon; little change in temperature tonight; rising temperature Wednesday forenoon; fresh winds tonight and Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday forenoon; little change in temperature; fresh winds tonight.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Occasional rain tonight ending Wednesday forenoon; little change in temperature tonight; rising temperature Wednesday; fresh winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:33 p. m.; height 8.0 feet. Wednesday, 5:43 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 16.1 meg., 18.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Latin-American Songs. YVBRM, 6.36 meg., 46.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Revised Law For Old-Age Aid Favored

Revolutionary revision of Massachusetts old-age assistance law to require the 351 cities and towns to meet minimum State budgetary standards or suffer loss of State reimbursement is proposed in legislation reported favorably today by the legislative committee on pensions.

Under the measure the cities and towns will be required to set up budget schedules covering the needs of various types of old-age assistance cases and submit them for approval by the State Department of Public Welfare. These budgets must meet minimum standards set up by the State for care of old-age assistance recipients.

Senator Richard I. Furbush (R) of Waltham, chairman of the committee, asserted that the measure will decrease the authority of the local communities and increase that of the State for the purpose of equalizing treatment of recipients and to remove confusion.

He reported that numerous complaints had been received that in some communities old-age assistance recipients were not given fair treatment.

Senator Furbush hailed the recommended bill as a great step forward in the administration of old-age assistance.

The measure leaves unchanged the 65-year eligibility age and retains the present minimum benefit of $30 a month for a person living with a son or daughter and a $40 monthly minimum for a person living outside the family unit.

The committee bill also eases the amount of contributions that children of needy aged parents must make and increases by 15 per cent the amount of exemption granted to such children. The committee also proposes that a special recess commission be established to study operation of the old-age assistance system and to report to the next legislature.

Roll-Back on More Prices Set by the OPA for May 17

Food Problems in New England

Another price roll-back, for a second group of foods, will become effective on May 17, according to the Office of Price Administration, which announces that the new "market basket" or community ceiling prices will be announced next Sunday for the Boston area, where the first group of "top" prices went into effect yesterday.

From Washington, it was announced that grocers' profit margins on cabbage, onions, some poultry, and salt codfish would be reduced by OPA. New beef, veal, lamb, and mutton prices, also to go into effect next Monday, will be printed in Thursday's newspapers. Soap will have a ceiling placed on it, according to the latest official announcement. Also, community prices on canned goods will be given "ceilings" under the new plan.

Teeth for OPA

Governor Saltonstall called upon Atty. Gen. Robert T. Bushnell yesterday for a legal opinion on the possibility of the Commonwealth prosecuting violators of Federal price regulations in State courts. The Governor inquired as to whether present Massachusetts laws permitted prosecution of violators of Federal price orders, and whether, under his special executive wartime powers, he might order something similar to the plans adopted by the New York War Council as a means for stamping out "black markets."

According to a letter Governor Saltonstall had received from Governor Dewey, of New York, price violators in that State are now subject to fines up to $25, or sentences up to five days.

Milk Price Clash

Consumer and dealer interests clashed over the milk price situation at a hearing before the Massachusetts Milk Control Board yesterday. Representatives for consumer groups asked that the quart price be cut one cent, in addition to the half-cent reduction ordered by OPA to become effective on Saturday in the Greater Boston and Lowell-Lawrence areas.

Louis A. Webster, State Agriculture Commissioner, opposed the OPA reduction order, and favored a two-cent increase. Dealers at the hearing held that the OPA had discriminated against milk producers and distributors by ordering the half-cent reduction.

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely expressed the opinion that the State Control Board lacked authority to set consumer prices for milk. The Board was established, he contended, to protect the producers, and can fix prices only when dairy farmers are "faced with an emergency."

Farmer Opinion Survey

A fairly encouraging prospect for fresh vegetables, fruit, and eggs, with dairying the least hopeful of the agricultural producing groups, is the result of a survey of farmer opinion as to the volume of food production in New England during the months ahead, just completed by the newly formed Committee on Farm Information.

The Committee's activities have included visits to farms in Massachusetts and Vermont, and consultation with farmers "on the ground." It will extend its investigations shortly into all New England States.

"The problem of labor still ranks as number one," reported Howard S. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, and Chairman of the Committee.

Picnic Hams Upped

The retail price of fresh picnic hams (round half) was raised three cents a pound by the OPA yesterday in this area. Officials stated that through clerical error the hams had been underpriced, and that the increase was designed to correct this error.

Christian Science Radiocast May 16

On Sunday, May 16, at 4:45 p. m., E. W. T., a Christian Science radiocast is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over short-wave Station WRUL, on the third Sunday of each month. Arthur W. Eckman, Manager of Christian Science Committees on Publication, will conduct the radiocast.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 15.35 megacycles.

'Small Businessman Vanishing'

Under present conditions "the small businessman is the vanishing American—he's going out like the Indians," Sidney H. Rabinovitz, representing the New England Wholesale Meat Dealers Association, told a House Committee on Ways and Means today.

Appearing before the Committee to study various aspects of the emergency due to lack of food, fuel, and other commodities, and business conditions as they affect small business, Mr. Rabinovitz withdrew his support when he learned that the Commission would not report before January, 1945.

"In that case," he said, "you might as well forget it. By that time a report would do no good. If anything is going to be done, it ought to be done at once."

Mr. Rabinovitz attacked Washington's "philosophers with bureaucratic ways" asserting that "they think the small businessman should disappear." He told the Committee that 95 per cent of the Boston Meat Wholesalers have gone out of business because of present conditions.

Brighton Abattoir Men Are Indicted

Federal indictments against two slaughterers at the Brighton abattoir were returned to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the U. S. District Court today alleging violation of the Emergency Price Control Act.

Frank B. Bowman of Medford, who is said to be one of the largest slaughterers of veal in New England, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in 37 counts nivolving alleged sale of meat at prices in excess of those permitted under the act.

Louis Lampert of Brignton was indicted in 20 counts on similar charges. Joseph J. Gottlieb, assistant U. S. Attorney, declared that the action of the grand jury was the result of the U. S. Attorney's office following up its campaign against "black market" operators.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 3:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510

500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600

WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	WHDH Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Keys to Melody	Popular Music
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	WHDH Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Brig. Gen. Robert Dennis	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Ice Cubes & Margaret"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Len Salvo, comments	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: Fighting for Home: Star Revue	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Moment Musicale
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news		Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Sallinger: News
7:30	American Melody Hour: songs; orch.	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	You Shall Have Music
7:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
8:00	Arch Oboler's "Lights Out"	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; interviews; orchestra	Treasury Star Parade	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	Al Jolson, Monty Woolley; News	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30		"Archie and company": comedy variety; guests		"Pass in Review": review of Army activities	Dramatic sketch
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Kate Smith, songs
9:00	Burns and Allen; Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter O'Keefe, conductor	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	"Suspense": drama	Famous Jury Trials	Fibber McGee and Molly	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick Carter": dramatization	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly		Variety Hour
10:00	"Lamp for the Future"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15		Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra
10:30	Congress Speaks	The World's Most Honored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II		Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Nocturne; Sports	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	George Duffy's Orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:30	Invitation to Music: Eli's Farrell, songs	Fisherman's Program; Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: music; Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15	News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Views	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical M's	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Edward Vito, harpist	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	The Breakfast Club	"Happy Jack"	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocalists; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.		
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carhave, Interview	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party: variety show; orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch		News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: music; speakers	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"			Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Victory Garden; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio Orchestra	Guiding Light: drama	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News comments	Parent-Teacher Forum	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch		Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Marsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Army-Navy E Award"	Richard Sallinger: news
7:30	"Barry Lane": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": western drama	Lowell Thomas, commentator	"Army-Navy E Award"	Tony Martin, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch		John Barry, comments	"California Melodies"	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. & Mrs. North": com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	"Mr. & Mrs. North": com.	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Joan Hersholt; News	Manhattan at Midnight: Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus Attuck's Chorus
9:00	Lionel Barrymore: "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama. "John Freedom": drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schumann's Fantasiestucke: Opus 12
9:15	Milton Berle: variety; orch.; guests	Bob Chester's Orchestra Orch.; "Short Mystery"	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch; orch.	News Service "Soldiers With Wings" Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album; News
10:00	Moments in Music: favorite songs	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15	"Elwell's Weekly"	Gracie Fields, songs	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Quiz Kings' Battle"	Local Sports
10:30	World's Most Honored Music			Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II			Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Nocturne; Sports	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rise Stevens, songs	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Daily Dawn's Orchestra
11:45	Network Program	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music; Day's End; News

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in the Winchester Town Hall at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

A talk on "Embroidery Exhibition" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 2

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 12

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

*Today

Women's Activities: 121 Newbury Street

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Fighting French Restaurant has rolled up quite a reputation for itself since it hung out its shingle at 121 Newbury Street six months ago next Monday. The aroma of its peasant soups served piping hot in covered earthen tureens has wafted far beyond the rim of the Hub.

New Yorkers, Vermonters, and State-of-Mainers have sought out its gaily decorated, below-the-street quarters in order to sample not only its soups but its savory omelets and chocolate mousses and to obtain the recipe for its incomparable salad dressing.

Mrs. William D. Sohier and her co-workers made no mistake when they chose food as an appropriate channel by which to earn money for Fighting French relief. They have cleared $5,000 already. That, mind you, on one meal a day with a seating capacity of only 40.

"Of the two things that seemed most representative of France, we didn't want clothes, so we took to food," explains Mrs. Sohier, Chairman of the Board.

Food with a capital F and a real French chef presiding over the huge black stove, which, incidentally, was donated to the cause by the Massachusetts General Hospital. Arthur Haultcoeur is the chef's name. He's short, stoutish, and wears a tall white cap with a ruffle around it as any chef should. His bevy of women helpers hasn't got him down yet, although he was apprehensive it might, and his dishes improve with practice as he gets back into the swing of genuine French cooking.

Mrs. Tuckerman Runs Things

Brought up in the old school where a chef learned to do all phases of cooking, he is again in his element. Since World War I he has been cooking in American hotels—at Bar Harbor, Palm Beach, Narragansett—where he had to cater to palates unattuned to the subtleties of the French cuisine and where chefs were specialists in one line, meats, salads, pastries, rather than all-around artists.

Mrs. John Tuckerman, Vice-Chairman, actually runs the restaurant, according to Mrs. Sohier. Her domain is the buffet from which she ladles the soup and relays all the orders from the waitresses to the chef via a small serving window behind the buffet. She also trains the waitresses, assigns the tables, and keeps track of things in general. She has not been idle since she gave up running the Jeune Fille dress shop for the "duration."

With the exception of the chef and one kitchen assistant, all the staff are volunteers. No one has complained of the service yet, Mrs. Tuckerman proudly relates. There are five waitresses on duty each day besides two servers at the buffet, two dishwashers behind the scenes, a peregrinating host or hostess, and a cashier. Most of them serve one or two days a week, and nearly all are French. Visitors come for the fun of hearing and speaking French as well as for the food.

"Anon's" Salad Dressing

Eliminating "overhead" is one secret of making money for their favorite relief, according to Mrs. Sohier. For the benefit of anyone who might wish to start a similar project in another city, she emphasizes that the restaurant started free of debt. They raised the money for what equipment was not donated, and were given the quarters rent-free for the first three months. Now they pay the owner, Miss Edith McCable, a nominal sum.

Speaking of secrets, Mrs. Sohier told us one about their now famous salad dressing. It seems that after the restaurant had been going about three weeks, they received an anonymous letter one day complimenting them on their food—all except the salad dressing. The writer felt this feature of the menu could be improved upon and she [or he] enclosed a recipe. "Anon's" recipe is the one they've been using ever since.

Press Women to Meet

Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor in Great Britain, will speak on "Labor's Part in Building a More Co-operative World" at the annual May dinner of the New England Woman's Press Association on Thursday at 6:30 p. m. at the Women's Republican Club. Other speakers will include Horace Taylor, naturalist, who will talk on "Humors of the Teaching Trade"; Ann Leighton, author of "While We Are Absent"; and two Army men just returned from Guadalcanal. The meeting is open to the public. Miss Sylvia Richmond, Chelsea Public Library, is ticket chairman.

By a Staff Photographer

Food Raises Funds

Mrs. John Tuckerman, Vice-Chairman in charge of the Fighting French Restaurant, established some time ago to raise funds to aid the Fighting French cause, and Arthur Haultcoeur, French chef, whose traditional French dishes have been drawing crowds of patrons there for luncheons—the one meal served.

Rummage Sale

A rummage sale for the benefit of the Burton Avenue Roxbury Home for Aged Women will be held on Saturday at Horticultural Hall, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Mrs. Frederick Clark is Chairman.

Illustrated Lecture

Mme. Nila Magidoff, who went through the siege of Moscow and has been in the United States less than a year, will give an illustrated lecture on "Women in Wartime Russia" at the Women's Republican Club on Friday at 11 a. m.

Soroptimists Meeting

Expansion of service work among young girls will be the theme of the semiannual conference of New England Soroptimist Clubs which will be held in Boston this coming week end. Members of the Boston Club will keep open house at 230 Clarendon Street Saturday evening and conference sessions will be held all day Sunday at the Hotel Kenmore. Speakers include Mrs. Thomas Rudkin of Beverly, Mass., and Mrs. Hazel B. Hackett of New Jersey, Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs. Mrs. Alice T. Gunn, New England Regional Director, will preside.

Churches Plan Scout Promotion

Following this afternoon's first meeting of the Committee on Scouting of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, a group of Boston Protestant ministers will gather tonight at the Executive Offices of the Boy Scouts of America to take action on promoting scouting activities in their respective churches.

Dr. Ray O. Wyland, National Director of Church Relations of the Boy Scouts of America, will be the principal speaker at this evening's meeting.

Members of the Committee on Scouting include the Rev. Howard E. Pomeroy, Boston; the Rev. William B. Statler, Roxbury; the Rev. John Q. Parkhurst, Arlington; the Rev. Wilton Cross, Taunton; the Rev. William E. McCormack, Springfield; the Rev. Harold T. Sharpe, Pittsfield; the Rev. Clement F. Hahn, Worcester; the Rev. Warren C. Herrick, Melrose, and Hans Sidon, Lawrence.

Pay Roll Bond Plan For U. S. Employees

At a meeting held at the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston this afternoon a strong plan was adopted to extend the purchase of War Bonds through pay-roll allotments by employees of the Federal Government.

P. D. Gold of Washington, representing the President's Inter-Departmental War Bond Committee, spoke. He outlined the general Federal Pay Roll Savings Plans and announced that similar co-ordinating committees were functioning in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, and Los Angeles. He stated that Pay Roll Allotments in excess of $1,000,000 a day are now being authorized by civilians in Government service. This does not include cash purchases of Bonds nor purchases of Bonds by military personnel in the Army and Navy.

A concerted drive will now go into progress covering the Federal employees in New England. About 100 were present at today's meeting. They were welcomed by W. W. Paddock, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. L. V. Whitcombe, Regional Disbursing Officer of the Treasury, presided.

Recipes on Tuesdays Instead of Fridays

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will now be published each Tuesday instead of Friday, in this column, one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

The following recipes are from Mrs. William A. Kenney of Fitchburg, Vice-Chairman of the Department.

Pint Pudding Sauce

1 tablespoon flour
¾ cup sugar
1 egg
1 tablespoon butter
2 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix the flour and sugar. Drop in the egg and beat well. Stir in the boiling water and cook in double boiler until thick and smooth. Add vanilla and butter. Beat well. Serve hot or cold.

Carrot Relish

6 young raw carrots ground
1 lemon, juice and rind
¼ cup sugar

Combine materials. More sugar may be added if desired. Use at once.

School to Entertain Children of Newton

The Dramatic and Dance Departments of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, a Community Fund Agency, will give their 27th annual entertainment for the children of Newton, Saturday, May 15, at 10:45 a. m., in the Women's Club House, Newton Center. The proceeds of this performance will aid hundreds of city children from the North End of Boston to enjoy a summer kindergarten, story hours, roof parties, picnic pleasures, and camp opportunities.

The program includes the folk play, "Marenka," by Eva Betzner, directer by Miss Clara Gommes, and a Dance Interlude under the direction of Miss Irene Hamel.

Bell Aircraft Plant Possible For Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 11 — Negotiations between the Bell Aircraft Corporation and Thomas A. Unsworth, President of the Burlington Realty Company, corporate owner of the Queen City Cotton Company plant, moved swiftly this week toward a consummation which may bring to Vermont its largest defense industry, employing more than 4,000 workers.

The matter now rests with the Defense Plants Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, following Mr. Unsworth's alternative offers: To lease the property for the duration of the war or reasonable time thereafter without charge or rent, provided the Government pay such maintenance charges as taxes and insurance and return the property to the realty company after the war, or, to sell the property to the Government at a fair value with option to repurchase within a reasonable time after the war for the price paid.

Both propositions include a willingness on the part of the realty company to pay the cost of whatever improvements the Bell Aircraft Company and the Government have made to the property that could be of use to the original owners in their plans for development of it.

In addition, Mr. Unsworth has offered to let Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., take possession immediately while negotiations with the Defense Plants Corporation are still under way.

This offer came only a week after Mr. Unsworth had flatly rejected proposals of Bell Aircraft to lease the property for the purpose of establishing a war weapon plant in Burlington, thus removing part of its ordnance division from Buffalo.

Although these negotiations have been going forward, the Burlington Chamber of Commerce and the Burlington Board of Aldermen have been considering the steps that must be taken to house such an additional number of workers and their families and surveying the possibility of providing additional workers needed.

While the head of the realty company receded from his original position in which he refused even to discuss a contract, he has expressed himself as still being of the opinion the establishment of such an extensive project in Burlington would have a demoralizing effect upon Burlington industries now engaged in war work.

Jobless Aid Fund Soars

Vermont's Unemployment Compensation Fund has reached a new high of $7,250,000, according to figures released by William L. McKee, Chairman of the State Unemployment Commission.

It is estimated that a million and a quarter dollars more will be added to the fund before the end of the year, Chairman McKee said.

Total pay rolls of concerns covered by compensation in 1942 were approximately $90,000,000, an increase from $55,000,000 in 1940. Employment has increased about 45 per cent since the beginning of the war, Commission records show, and the number of workers on the unemployment service's pay roll has decreased since the start of the war from 141 in the peak year of 1938 to 37 at the present time.

For the first quarter of 1943 contributing collections totalled $508,720.

Farmers' Status Better

Farmers of Vermont have experienced their best 12 months from a dollar and cents standpoint in more than a decade, according to Thurston M. Adams, Assistant Agricultural Economist for the University of Vermont experiment station.

Taking all expense items involved in Vermont dairy farming, he said, it is found that since March, 1941, costs have increased about one third as compared with a two thirds increase in farm prices.

More Fun Here Than on Street

By a Staff Photographer

Children's Art Exhibit at Centre

Above: One of the students at the Children's Art Centre at 36 Rutland Street, Boston. Donald Malden finds it more fun to spend his playtime painting here than on the street. Below: Two of the little girls enrolled as students in their free time at the Art Centre—left, Shirley Biello; right, Elsa Lundgren. Background work of children now on exhibition at Centre.

Children's Art Center Marks Its 25th Anniversary Today

Today marks the 25th anniversary of the Children's Art Centre, at 36 Rutland Street, Boston. Fitzroy Carrington, at one time curator of prints at the Museum of Fine Arts, and founder of this Centre, will come from New York to attend the celebration there late this afternoon. About 300 friends of the organization plan to be on hand.

Among the brick lodging houses of the South End, once the fashionable residential section of the City, boys and girls have their own charming little museum and studio. The one-story building, with its lovely, quiet interior, was built for the children in a garden surrounded by a high wall. On pleasant days they work out of doors.

Any sincere young person between six and twenty may go there from two to five-thirty on a weekday afternoon, as well as on Saturday mornings.

Drawing and painting materials and instruction are free. Miss Charlotte A. Dempsey, the director, has by tremendous effort and unceasing devotion managed to keep the Centre going through the discouraging years of the depression and, later, through the present war.

The children rush there after school, from all parts of Boston and the suburbs, and the exhibition of their work now on the walls there shows what can be accomplished with encouragement and inspiration. The method of instruction is modern, leading the children to express themselves in an individual way and to put down on paper their own thoughts and emotions rather than some stereotyped teacher's version in multiple copy.

Throughout the years the Centre has been supported by private subscription. Recently it has received some assistance from the City's Community Fund. Along with the children's work there also will be on exhibition, starting today, some of the pictures of Allan Rohan Crite, well-known Negro artist of Boston, who began his studies at the Centre as a child. Later he became enrolled at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, and studied also at Boston University and the Massachusetts School of Art.

His works are familiar to visitors to local art galleries and exhibitions. He has made special studies of life among his own people in the South End and has illustrated Spirituals. His new paintings and drawings are usually exhibited at the Centre before being shown anywhere else.

Roosevelt Lauds No-Strike Pledge In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 11—President Roosevelt has sent congratulations to New Hampshire for the pledge by organized labor and management not to engage in strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war, Gov. Robert O. Blood reveals.

In a letter to Governor Blood, President Roosevelt said:

"I am extremely glad to have the communication of April 1, signed by you and the elected leaders of organized labor and organized employers in the State of New Hampshire. Agreement between labor and management, first, to forgo any stoppage of work which might arise out of differences affecting New Hampshire's program for war production, secondly, to submit disputes, if necessary, to arbitration, and thirdly, to abide by the decision of the arbitrator, is a most welcome assurance of co-operation for victory.

"Also the pledge which you have given for the all-out co-operation of the people of New Hampshire in the war effort is an admirable expression of statesmanship. In initiating this compact, New Hampshire has set a standard befitting its traditions."

Lewis Wins in N. H.

John L. Lewis' labor union has just won a collective bargaining election in New Hampshire, it is announced. The plant was the Wyoming Valley Paper Mill of Northumberland. Employees had the choice of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. Lewis' organization, or the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mills Workers of the American Federation of Labor. They voted 139 for District 50, and 11 for the A. F. of L. The election was held by the National Labor Relations Board.

League of Women Voters Plans for Coming Year

A two-day convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, looking toward the continuance of its work throughout the summer season rather than marking the close of its year's service, opened today at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, State President, and Mrs. Moses H. Lurie, Program Chairman, discussed program plans for the coming year, following reports of the various committees in the morning.

Since its inception, said Mrs. Lurie, the League has devoted itself to study and legislative support, on a non-partisan basis, of public issues. Now, as its war work, it is placing emphasis on opinion-making. The shift to this function, she pointed out, is based on the realization that if democracy is to continue, the large body of citizens must understand and act responsibly on major issues of the day. As its war work, the League is endeavoring to encourage and create this understanding in as large a number of citizens as it can reach.

The organization (5,000 members in this State) is prepared by its long study of the basic principles of representative government, she said, to undertake this task. Its role in the American political theme has always been a unifying one, she affirmed, and in this way, it differs from the pressure groups working for special interests.

"The important decisions the Government is making and will make in the field of domestic and foreign policy rest finally on the opinion of the man on the street; thus, they are finally the responsibility of each one of us rather than of the experts," she pointed out. "No scheme of the experts can succeed without the support of the average citizen yet there is a big gap between the opinions of these two. This is the league's concern."

To clear much of the misunderstanding and confusion on public issues, demands only simple, dependable information on government. With this each individual is prepared to act for the best interests of the country as a whole, she said. The League's new methods of getting this information to people are through issuing broadsides and sponsoring neighborhood meetings, she added.

Mrs. Whittemore discussed the League's plan of leading the public opinion it creates into constructive action. Because it is almost the only organization concerned with the whole picture of Government and not motivated by any selfish interest the League commands respect and attention when it announces a stand on a particular issue, she said. She cited as an example, its support of the OPA "which has been recognized in Washington as a constructive thing because we are out for control of inflation, keeping up production and protection of the consumer—not just the latter."

The entire convention is being devoted to League business and the planning of its future work. The slate of officers scheduled for election tomorrow morning includes:

President, Mrs. Whittemore, Hingham; Vice-President, Mrs. Lurie, Belmont; Mrs. Larue Brown, Boston; Mrs. Alfred S. Romer, Cambridge; Mrs. Samuel S. Kistler, Worcester; Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, Boston; Secretary, Mrs. Lester H. Monks, Brookline; Treasurer, Miss Laura M. Dwight, Wellesley; Directors, Mrs. Malcolm Nichols, Winchester Mrs. Edward Rayner, Weston, and Mrs. Theodore L. Buell, Wellesley.

Civilian Mounties Patrol Milton

The town of Milton has a unique mounted patrol which operates out of the Blue Hills Reservation.

Beginning its first summer season as a civilian defense group, the outfit is headed by Capt. Joseph P. Rooney, commanding officer of the Blue Hills Division of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Captain Rooney was appointed head of the Milton patrol on the recommendation of Edgar L. Gillett of Canton, State Director of Civilian Defense mounted patrol units. Under Captain Rooney's direction membership has increased rapidly. Membership is restricted to men and women of at least 18 years who own riding horses kept in any Milton stable.

The unit patrols Milton, Braintree and the Reservation almost every day of the week under the supervision of Captain Rooney. The average tour of duty is two hours with each member having a definite area to patrol. Once a week there is drilling and maneuvering.

Specific training so that the corps will be of maximum value in case of a national emergency is planned. It is pointed out that mounted personnel would be invaluable in maintaining communications, getting through bombed areas impassible to automobiles and difficult for foot couriers.

The members receive no equipment from the State except arm bands and insignia authorized by the Civilian Defense authorities. In event of enemy action in this section, the mounted unit may produce a modern Paul Revere.

Air-Mail Service Ceremony May 13

Observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of regular air-mail service in the United States is planned by the Aeronautics Association of Boston at a luncheon meeting on Thursday, May 13, at the Parker House in Boston.

Samuel J. Solomon, President of Northeast Airlines, Inc., is scheduled to speak on "The Future of New England in the Air." Patrick J. Connelly, newly appointed Postmaster of Boston and advocate of air mail, is to describe the early days of air mail. Dudley H. Doerr, President of the A. A. B., will preside.

The Boston meeting will be part of a nation-wide observance of a quarter century of air mail. The first regularly scheduled air-mail flight was operated between New York and Washington on May 15, 1918, by Army pilots.

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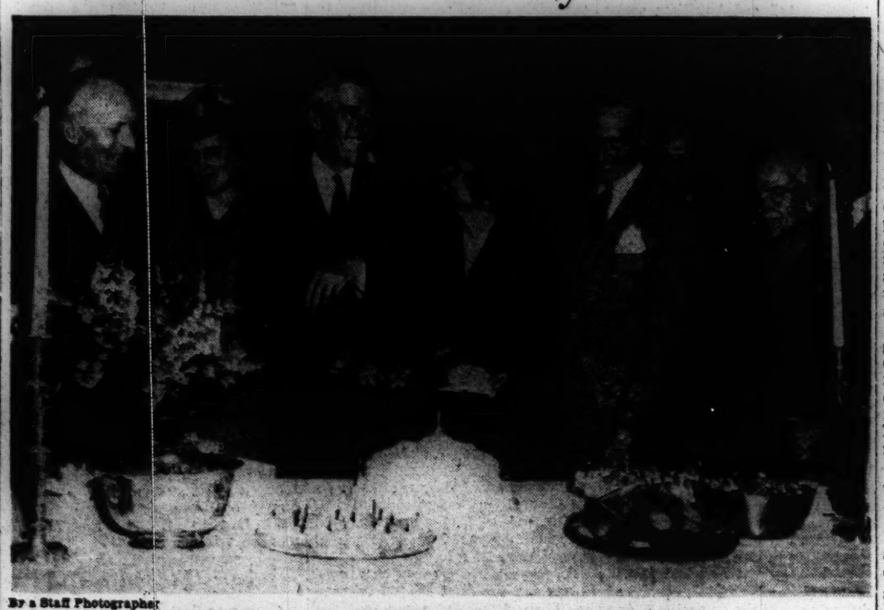


By a Staff Photographer

Cake Cut at Buddies Club First Anniversary Party

The Buddies Club on Boston Common marked the first anniversary of its opening last night, with State and City officials on hand for the ceremony of cutting the birthday cake. Shown above, left to right: Ernest A. Johnson, Retiring President of the Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee of the United Service Organizations; Mrs. Ralph M. Bradley, Chairman of the Recreation Centers Committee; Governor Saltonstall, who cut the first piece of cake; Mrs. Saltonstall, who received it; Charles Coyle, Secretary to Mayor Tobin, who was unable to be present; Lieut. Steven Paine, United States Coast Guard; Col. Harold L. Pierce, Marine Corps, and Lieut. Commander Charles Paul, representing Admiral Theobald, First Naval District. Actress Beatrice Kaye headlined the entertainment program which followed the refreshments, shared by servicemen from all parts of the world. More than 1,000,000 servicemen have enjoyed the hospitality of the Club during the past year.

Easing of Postwar Shift Outlined by Economist

Business appears due to continue at a high level for at least a few years after the war, according to Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University. The rub will come when the period of catching up with deferred demands for automobiles and other consumer goods runs out, and plans should be made to cushion this transition and avoid a slump.

The distinguished Harvard economist names a series of steps designed to ease the readjustment in an article for an Indiana University publication.

Business will be supported for a time after the war by an accumulated need for goods unprecedented in magnitude and by an accumulation of liquid assets (cash, demand and time deposits in banks, war savings bonds, etc.) also far larger than has ever occurred, Dr. Slichter forecasts.

However, the demand for durable goods and for new industrial plant and equipment required to catch up with postponed needs will not last indefinitely, he points out.

Long Coverage Needed

"The shift from a 'catching up' to a self-sustaining economy, which is likely to occur between five and ten years after the war, will probably be more difficult than the first shift from a war economy to a civilian economy. At any rate unless plans for making this shift are prepared well in advance, it may precipitate a severe collapse," the economist declared.

"These plans," Dr. Slichter contends, "should have the purpose of spreading the 'catching up' economy over as many years as possible and of preventing as much as possible the demand for consumers' goods from becoming temporarily and abnormally high in relation to the total demand goods.

"1. Perhaps the most obvious step is to encourage the holding of war savings bonds until maturity. Many persons are buying savings bonds today with the expectation of redeeming them shortly after the war for the purchase of automobiles, houses or other consumer goods. Once persons have saved their money, however, it may be possible to persuade them to keep it saved and to retain these bonds for their own security. To this end the Government might well offer bondholders the opportunity to convert their bonds into annuities on attractive terms.

"2. The millions of individuals who hold the enormous accumulations of cash and demand deposits should be discouraged from spending them rapidly for consumer goods and encouraged to invest a substantial part of their liquid savings in insurance, annuities, and industrial securities.

Plowing Back Earnings

"In order to discourage too rapid expenditure of individual cash balances for consumer goods, it may be necessary to retain rationing and price controls for some time.

"3. In order to prevent consumption from becoming abnormally high in relation to consumer incomes, business enterprises should be encouraged to plow back a large proportion of earnings rather than distribute them as dividends. This could be done by taxing profits reinvested in plant or equipment at a lower rate than profits distributed to stockholders.

"In addition, the full rates on old-age pensions should be put into effect and the pension fund should be allowed to accumulate during the 'catching-up' economy. Plans should be made, however, to increase disbursements for pensions at the time of the critical transition to prevent the scheme at that time from running a surplus.

"Finally, the government should plan, during the 'catching-up' period, to run a budget surplus and to use that surplus to retire part of the debt in the hands of the banks."

Changes in federal tax policy to stimulate risk-taking in the opening of new enterprises, which in turn will mean the opening of new jobs, are also advised by Dr. Slichter.

"The present tax laws are well designed to discourage risk-taking and to limit the volume of attractive investment opportunities," he notes. "Income from taking risks has been taxed far more heavily than other kinds of income. This policy should be reversed.

"More specifically, the federal tax system should be reformed (1) by taxing dividends at lower rates than salaries or interest; (2) by taxing personal incomes reinvested in non-refunding equities at a lower rate than the rest of the income; (3) by exempting new enterprises from the federal-corporate income tax for, say, three years; (4) by permitting losses on the sale of securities held longer than several years to be offset against ordinary income, provided the tax of the individual is not reduced by more than half."

$217,000 War Bonds Sold Over Telephone

Many things have been bought and sold over the telephone but perhaps the most satisfying, from Uncle Sam's point of view, was the sale of $217,000 worth of War Bonds sold by the Women's War Savings Committee of Attleboro, Mass.

These workers started a Bond telephone canvass on the morning of April 19. Six days later they sold to the citizens of Attleboro $217,000 worth of War Bonds. Thereupon six leading citizens of the town, who preferred to remain anonymous, invested an equal amount matching the sum raised by the Women's Committee. This gave Attleboro a six-day sales total of $434,000.00.

Cold Weather Cuts Crop Of Maple Sugar

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—A period of severe cold weather curtailed maple sirup and sugar production in New England and the nation this year, the Federal Department of Agriculture has reported.

Approximately 7 per cent fewer maple trees were tapped this spring than last year, the department said. The 1943 sirup production is 10 per cent below 1942's totals, and maple sugar production is 17 per cent below.

Vermont, which leads the nation in maple products, tapped 3,680,000 trees this spring, compared with 4,000,000 last year and the 4,918,000 average between 1932 and 1941.

However, Vermont's sugar production was 328,000 pounds, compared with 320,000 pounds in 1942 and the 1932-41 average of 321,000.

In sirup, Vermont farmers didn't come up to last year's mark, but exceeded the 10-year average. The sirup production was 1,132,000 gallons this year, compared with 1,310,000 gallons in 1942 and 1,007,000 gallons as the 10-year average.

The statistics on other maple-producing New England States:

Maine—133,000 trees tapped, compared to 128,000 in 1942 and 174,000 average in the 10-year period; 6,000 pounds of sugar, compared with 8,000 in 1942 and 10,000 decade average, 25,000 gallons of sirup, compared with 27,000 in 1942 and 24,000 decade average.

New Hampshire—241,000 trees tapped in 1943, 254,000 tapped in 1942 and 344,000 in the 10-year period; 18,000 pounds of sugar in 1943, 44,000 in 1942, and 51,000 as the decade average; 70,000 gallons of sirup in 1943, 66,000 as the average.

Massachusetts — 202,000 trees tapped in 1943, 200,000 in 1942, and 224,000 as the decade average; 23,000 pounds of sugar in 1943, 28,000 in 1942, and 53,000 as the decade average; 64,000 gallons of sirup in 1943, the same as in 1942, compared to the 57,000 average for the 1932-41 decade.

Auto Fatalities In Bay State Drop

Motor vehicle accidents show a marked decrease this year over last and there is no evidence that dimouts are causing an increase in serious accidents, Lewis E. MacBrayne, General Manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, reports.

Decline in fatalities the first three months of this year measured nearly 50 per cent, dropping from 158 to 85. Lesser accidents slid off from 10,137 to 6,030.

Last year's totals registered a big improvement over the high year of 1937.

Observing that the trend this year makes a "real record of manpower conservation," Mr. MacBrayne attributed the gains to reduced travel and controlled speed.

Soldier-Muralist Aids Training

United States Army Photo

Paints Anti-Aircraft Unit at Camp Edwards

How Anti-Aircraft soldiers look at work is shown on a section of a mural at Camp Edwards by Private First Class Alfredo Guerra of San Antonio, Texas, who is on the staff of the Anti-Aircraft Training Center. He is at work on several murals in oils, depicting various Center activities. A charter member of the Bellita Art Gallery in his home city, he is also a member of the National Arts Club in New York.

Need of Specialists Stressed In Calls From Army and Navy

War Activities in New England

Volunteers with any of a wide range of abilities remain in high demand according to Army and Navy calls today in continued efforts to "convert" civilian experience to war purposes above and beyond Selective Service.

Emphasizing that victory will come earlier as soon as an adequate fighting force is obtained, the First Service Command lists the following opportunities for immediate commissions which have been little publicized in the face of major attention on the draft system:

Highway engineers, equipment maintenance engineers and building construction engineers are needed in the Corps of Engineers. Applicants for these "scarce categories" must be under 49 years of age and may qualify for general or limited service.

The Transportation Corps needs officers as Masters, First, Second and Third Officers, Chief Engineers and Assistant Engineers of vessels principally under 1,000 tons.

Captains, mates, or engineers of tug boats or other harbor or coastal vessels are eligible, if they are high-school graduates and have had at least five years of experience. Operators of pleasure boats for their own enjoyment are not qualified, the Army stipulates.

Navy needs for general or limited duty have been impaired by the lack of volunteers with college mathematics; anyone with such a background has a national resource of which the nation is in vital need, according to officer-procurement officials.

The United States Maritime Service trains officers in three to six months and always is in need of more volunteers for the expanding merchant marine.

Among the immediate opportunities to become well-paid specialists, for volunteers cannot qualify for immediate commissions, are:

The Army wants old-fashioned jack-of-all-trades to become "utility repairmen," for ordinary building repairs, such as rough woodwork, simple plumbing and electrical wiring, and repair of various types of machinery.

The Navy needs more specialists for its construction battalions, the "Seebees," who build as well as fight.

Part-Time Volunteers

Men and women with civilian jobs also are needed as part-time volunteers during their leisure hours.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary seeks men for part-time duty on harbor picket patrol, beach patrol, and other types of port-security work, involving only 12 hours a week.

Releasing able-bodied regular Coast Guardsmen for combat duty, the volunteers would become "temporary members of the Coast Guard Reserve," according to Lieut. R. P. Collins, Director of the Auxiliary in the First Naval District.

Men and women are needed by the First Fighter Command's Air Defense Wing for duty in Boston's secret Information Center.

Persons with daytime jobs already are filling the night shifts more satisfactorily than housewives and others with free daytime hours are meeting the daytime need, it was pointed out.

Volunteers must serve two shifts a week, of four hours each, being given the choice of which shifts on what days. Shifts are: 6 a. m. to 10 a. m.; 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

While response to a recent drive has been gratifying, an urgent need remains, according to Lieut.-Col. Richard J. E. Kain, Wing Signal Officer, in a recent report to Norman B. Smith, Civilian Ooperations Supervisor of the Information Center.

Attendance records for a recent week showed that "out of the 2,051 required positions, only 1,474 positions were actually covered."

Radio Courses

Young men not yet called into armed service and men and women who want knowledge of radio for their career are invited by the State Department of Education to enroll tomorrow night in Sever Hall, Harvard University, in radio courses to be conducted Wednesday and Friday evenings for two months. The class in radio theory is from 6 until 7:30 o'clock; classes in Morse code and advanced radio telephony each begin at 7:30, lasting until 9 p. m.

Free Training Plan For Play Direction

Camp counselors and playground volunteers will be given free training courses early in June by the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, Miss Claire Fisk, Assistant Director of the Bureau, announced yesterday.

Volunteers, who can give a minimum of one morning or afternoon a week, will be trained as camp counselors, assistants to professional workers in intown play schools, clinic receptionists, information "aides," research and clerical workers.

Oil Supplies For N.E. Homes Held Adequate

As New England fuel spokesmen were warning of a coal shortage and at the same time describing as "adequate" the supplies of fuel oil next winter, Prentiss M. Brown, Federal Price Administrator, announced today that there will be no further pressure placed upon householders to convert their heating plants from oil to coal.

Price Administrator Brown made public a revised conversion policy in which local war price and rationing boards, in issuing fuel oil rations, will not be required to apply the former "convertibility tests" to applicants. The new policy resulted from a study made recently by a committee representing all Federal agencies concerned with the fuel supply and transportation problems.

The new policy on conversion also:

Permits in certain areas the continued use of oil by a large number of consumers in other than private dwellings (apartments, boarding houses, hotels, theaters, office buildings, factories, etc.).

In Florida and Georgia, all types of installations will be exempted from compulsory conversion.

Tests Removed

In New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island) and in North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri convertibility tests will be removed from all buildings which received a basic annual ration of less than 10,000 gallons of heating oil for the current heating year, which ends Sept. 30, 1943.

Continues the present policy of denying heating or hot water rations for all "convertible" buildings other than private dwellings in all the remaining rationed States—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Brown warned that the changes relaxing the mandatory conversion requirements do not reflect an easing of the fuel oil supply situation.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the New England Purchasing Agents' Association last night, Richard L. Bowditch, chairman of the New England States Solid Fuel Administration, declared that only strict enforcement of the six-day week among coal miners, and exempting miners from the draft could insure adequate coal supplies for this area next winter.

Falling Behind

New England is currently falling behind schedule in building up its stock of anthracite for the winter season, Mr. Bowditch pointed out further and any long shut-down in the mines would prove disastrous.

June C. Richdale, chairman of the New England Liquid Fuel Administration and vice-president of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, reiterated his belief that the 1,600,000 barrels of fuel oil scheduled to arrive daily on the east coast from July to December would be enough for New Englanders to "live comfortably" on next winter. More oil than ever before, he said, will be supplied the eastern seaboard this summer, although he admitted that unforeseeable military demands might change the picture.

He said he believed that by July 1, New England oil inventories would be large enough to allow consumers to fill their fuel tanks for the winter.

King Testimonial

Governor Saltonstall and Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, headed Republican leaders, legislators and others who attended a testimonial dinner last night to Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. A grandfather clock was presented to the Speaker and roses were given to Mrs. King.

Toledo Forum Studies Postwar-World Problems

By Ralph W. Cozens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 11—Plans for the postwar world, some of them precise blueprints of international organization, some just plain hopes and pleas for cooperative action to win the peace, were discussed by specialists and by common folk at a significant series of meetings here last week.

It was important because of the presence, as chief contributors, of such persons as Sumner Welles, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Ely Culbertson, and Clarence Streit, and also because of the presence at every meeting of a surprisingly large audience of interested persons, ordinary Toledo citizens.

The Toledo Forum on Peace Problems, sponsored by The Toledo Committee for the Study of the Organizations of Peace and the University of Toledo, has thus pioneered in what its sponsors call "a community-wide, nonpartisan effort to help win the war and the peace by discovering now what we must know and do as citizens of the world's greatest democracy, if we are to play an honorable part in building a sensible and livable postwar world."

Although it was not necessarily aimed that way, the forum worked out so that it built up to the final event, presentation of Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Streit, as a sort of climax to the whole affair.

Problem Defined

Dr. Shotwell, Columbia University professor and Chairman of the Commission for the Study of the Organization of Peace, a national group, laid the foundation of the discussions in his declaration that: "The problem is not whether there should be an international organization to preserve the peace or not, but what kind of an organization it should be.

"Not even the former leaders of prewar isolationism," said Dr. Shotwell in a sweeping reference which some observers would qualify in view of known developments in this field, "are opposed to some effective method of international co-operation."

Mr. Welles, Undersecretary of State, who said privately that he favors right now machinery of the type already proven in the operation of the Pan American Union, rather than an all-powerful "super-state," underlined the need for universal abandonment of economic aggression before any sort of world peace plan can be effective.

"The great majority of the peoples of this earth," he declared, "want peace, and if they will cooperate in such a manner as to make future aggression impossible they can have peace. But on the basis of past experience, co-operation of even peaceful-minded nations in such an undertaking will be difficult to achieve, and if they should persist in the use of economic measures that strike at each other's vital interests, such cooperation will be impossible."

Mr. Welles pleaded for renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, soon to come before Congress, as the most effective way for this nation to throw its weight in the direction of economic peace.

Mrs. Harriman, United States Minister to Norway when that country was invaded by Germany, referring to the "new isolationism," pointed out that much of the "co-operation" suggested today is of the sort that simply would "swap" territories, or territories for some other values, with purely selfish motives on both sides.

"International democracy," she said, "must mean that the participating nations be committed to a program of mutual defense, mutual economic aid, mutual agreements on a Bill of Civil Rights, and mutual agreements on a code of international law."

Mrs. Harriman insisted on a centralized and legally forceful world organization. Referring to the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution now before Congress, calling for participation in a world government backed by military power, she declared that "no toothless old hag of a substitute, dressed up in fine phrases of psuedo-co-operation, will be acceptable."

Culbertson Plan

Mr. Culbertson, better known to most persons as a bridge expert, very briefly described his geomathematical world organization plan under which individual nations would be organized into 11 regional federations, and tied together under a world federation with judicial and legislative functions, but involving no shift of national sovereignties.

In the final session, which was in the nature of a debate between Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Streit, Mr. Culbertson devoted his attention chiefly to the history of Pan-American relations as indicating the need and the possibility of close regional organization.

"I propose," he said, "that we at once proceed to the establishment of a Pan-American federation to implement with deeds the noble words of the Good Neighbor Policy."

Mr. Culbertson said he liked Mr. Streit's plan but does not believe it can be attained in this generation because it "depends too much on a change in human nature."

Mr. Streit let a rather sketchy exposition of his plan answer this and other objections. His proposal would unite the democracies now in a sort of "inner circle" world federation, with representation of member nations according to population, and involving transfer to this central agency of national rights in regard to making war, international trade, currency, communication, postal systems, citizenship and such things. Nations with nondemocratic traditions or experience, such as China and Russia, would join an "outer circle," and come into the federation proper when fully democratic in practice.

Parallel in U. S.

Mr. Streit cited in support of his idea its parallel with our own present federal system.

Meeting the argument of many today who object to such a strong central government, Mr. Streit pointed out that even in the early experience of our own country it was not until a weak confederation gave way to a strong federation that the nation emerged on safe ground.

Mr. Streit said that following the 1776 Declaration of Independence and the later articles of confederation, providing merely for a union of the 13 states without giving to the central government any of the sovereignty of the states, conditions among those loosely organized states reached the stage where George Washington warned in 1787: "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained."

Strong Central Government

Establishment of the Constitution in 1790 prevented that conflict, Mr. Streit said, by setting up a central government strong enough to provide and enforce a true unifying influence.

Group Formed in New York To Aid Children All Over World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Formation of the Help the Children Committee, with headquarters at 444 Madison Avenue here, organized to study the mental, moral, and physical effects of war conditions on children, was announced by James Wood Johnson, President of the new organization, today. The new group will function in co-operation with relief organizations, governmental bureaus, and competent private associations in both the national and international fields, Mr. Johnson, formerly President of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, said.

The Committee will collect and co-ordinate information about actual conditions among children as a result of the war both in this country and abroad and will make recommendations to remedy conditions, he added. Participation by representatives from countries of the United Nations will be invited.

"In regard to European children, the Committee proposes that a contact be established with charitable and religious institutions in the occupied countries, possibly through the intermediary of the International Red Cross, to determine what immediate steps are possible toward the protection of homeless and destitute children in these regions," the announcement says.

"The Committee will try to work out with these agencies a plan whereby these children can be given lodging and assistance, with some arrangement by which the cost of aid could be paid for after the war, perhaps from the frozen funds of occupied countries.

"The Committee finds that the lack of food is a major factor in the breakdown of the European family as an institution. It will co-operate in determining the minimum of food required to supplement the existing rations of children in occupied countries without replacing such rations, with the object not only of keeping the children alive, but also of keeping them under the free influence of their parents.

"It is the opinion of the Committee that a method should be evolved for distributing this minimum of food now to the children, using as an example for the proper safeguards the method of distribution at present employed in Greece."

Local Groups Planned

Mr. Johnson stressed that the need to correct war-imposed conditions among American youth would be emphasized by the Committee. It will seek to establish local Help the Children Committees in communities to work with parents and existing organizations.

"The strain of war, the second global war in the lifetime of one generation and a war characterized by the totality of its destructiveness, is having dangerous repercussions on the character of growing children in countries like England and the United States," the announcement continued.

"Its consequence is much graver in Europe, where the disintegration and collapse of the family has assumed overwhelming proportions. . . .

"The Help the Children Committee will work to win youth against the conceptions of hate of the 'New Order' and to keep it in the conception of family love, the basis for the civilization we are defending."

Among those associated with the new Committee are Miss Anne Morgan; H. J. Heinz, 2d, President of the H. J. Heinz Company; Harry H. Ripley of the Bankers Trust Company, Treasurer; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Director of Harvard University Summer School; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, formerly President of Mount Holyoke College; Stringfellow Barr, President of St. Johns College; William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia, Kan. Gazette; Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., President of the American Society of International Law, and Stuart Chase, economist.

Many New Englanders Decorated For Services on Fighting Fronts

New Englanders on the fighting fronts who have been decorated today included seven Navy officers, 19 officers and men of the Army Air Forces, and two Marines.

Commander Donald J. Ramsey of Newport, R. I., received the Silver Star medal for service as a warship commander in the Solomons campaign.

Lieut. Commander Joe B. Cochran of Amesbury, Mass., received the Silver Star for service as a ship commander in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area.

Lieut. Commander Mannert L. Abele of Newton Highlands, Mass., listed as missing, was awarded the Navy Cross as commander of the submarine Grunion which sank three Japanese destroyers in a single day before reported overdue and presumed lost last fall.

Lieut. (j. g.) Robert J. Moore of Auburndale, Mass., received the Silver Star for refusing to leave the carrier Hornet's signal bridge until his shipmates had been removed, even though he was injured.

Ensign Paul M. Halloran of Dorchester, Mass., missing in action, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for a direct hit on a Japanese cruiser.

Ensign John J. Doherty of Charlestown, Mass., killed in action, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for persistently pursuing his targets in the attack on the Marshall Islands last year.

Lieut. (j. g.) Frank A. Andrews of Newport, R. I., received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for taking men off the torpedoed carrier Wasp, guiding his launch through flaming seas.

The Air Force members received Air Medals for 200 to 400 hours of anti-submarine patrol flights over the Atlantic.

Letters of commendation for "meritorious conduct" in their attack on Tulagi last Aug. 7 were awarded to 22 officers and men of a Marine raider battalion, including Capt. Edward P. Dupras, Jr., and Sergeant Joseph Sciarra, both of Providence, R. I.

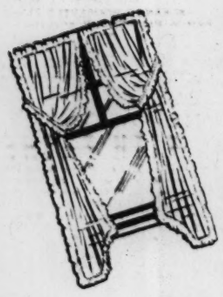
A presentation ceremony next Sunday at the East Boston Airport has been scheduled to present the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart medal to Dr. Francis J. Lanigan of Belmont, in behalf of his son, Second Lieut. Edwin J. Lanigan, who was killed last fall in a flight against an undisclosed enemy objective. In the ceremony, to begin at 4 p. m., the medals will be presented by Maj. Mark Hopkins, Airport Commander.

Need Spring Cleaning Help?

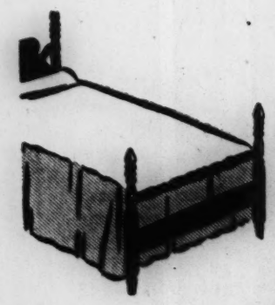
Call the Laundry!

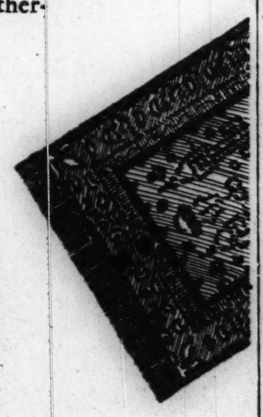
Housecleaning is as much a part of spring as cherry blossoms in Washington. Housecleaning demands a great deal of the housewife's time and effort.

The modern homemaker enlists as much help as possible in putting her house in order for the summer. Much of the burden of spring cleaning may be transferred to a competent laundry. Let it clean the hard-to-do things that otherwise take much time and energy



Send the Laundry the hard-to-do things





Curtains, draperies, slip covers, and bedspreads are awkward to handle, and difficult to clean. Laundries advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will clean these pieces for you and return them bright and fresh—and do it economically. Many laundries are also equipped to shampoo your rugs. Call a Monitor-advertised laundry for housecleaning help.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

'Stage Door' at Copley—Paintings and Sculpture—News of the Screen

Miss Farrell Starring In Play Revival

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Stage Door" tells about a girl who was so sincere in her ambition for a career on the stage that she was willing to endure almost any hardship rather than accept a Hollywood contract. But both times that George S. Kaufman's and Edna Ferber's play has been presented in Boston the role has been played by a Hollywood star. When the first production came here in 1937, Joan Bennett had the part. Last evening at the Copley, in the revival presented by Edward Gould, the role was done by Glenda Farrell. She did it too with a liveliness and enthusiasm that made you like the girl and hope for her success.

The New York theatrical boarding house, which is the setting for the story, is swarming with girls of varied types and abilities, but all are one in their desire to become Bernhardts and Duses. The playwrights know the characters and they know the tricks of the trade. Few opportunities have been overlooked.

* * *

There is the girl who seizes the opportunity to go into the movies and becomes a celebrity almost overnight. There is another who loses courage and kills herself. There is the girl who goes wrong; the would-be musician, who plays the piano for musical shows; the hopeful dancer who ekes out an existence in the night clubs; and there are the girls who keep hoping despite their small success in plays which close almost as soon as they open.

In and out of the house come a promising young playwright who is lured away to Hollywood to write for the screen, and a successful film producer who still keeps his devotion to the theater. Through all the chatter runs the brittle dialogue which is characteristic of plays in which Mr. Kaufman has a hand.

* * *

The present production, though it lacks the slickness and polish of the Broadway article, is a workmanlike presentation that offers good value for the money. Robert Henderson has directed in a manner to make the most of the humors and the dramatic sitations. In addition to that he plays a couple of small roles himself. The most obvious difficulty in the performance is a tendency among some of the players to overact. But that is the exception rather than the rule.

Murial Williams as the high-strung girl who provides the tragic note in the play gave an able performance. Gene Knudson as the girl who went to Hollywood, Dorothy Eaton as an inveterate wise-cracker, Julia Barbour as the awkward member of the group, Valerie Valaire as the mistress of the establishment, Dean Norton as the young playwright, and Hal Conklin as the movie man are among the conspicuous members of the cast.

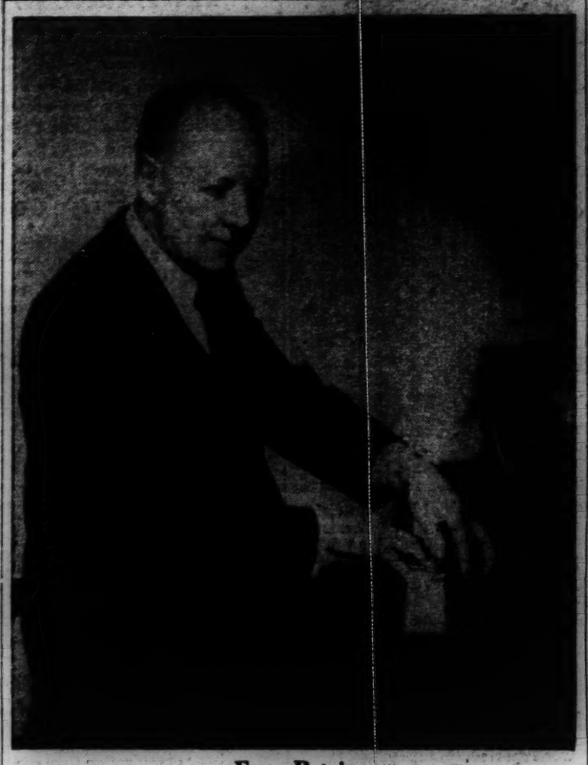
'Stage Door'

At the Copley—Revival of the play by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, directed by Robert Henderson, and presented by Edward Gould. The cast includes the following:

Bernice Niemeyer ..... Julia Barbour
Olga Brandt ..... Ruth Germain
Pixie Mercy ..... Edith Tachna
Little Mary ..... Lisa Ashley
Mattie ..... Anna Franklin
Madeleine Vaudain ..... Trudy Heller
Judith Canfield ..... Dorothy Eaton
Ann Braddock ..... Constance Cooper
Kaye Hamilton ..... Murial Williams
Linda Shaw ..... Louise Kirtland
Jean Maitland ..... Gene Knudsen
Bobby Melrose ..... Ruth Stevens
Louise Mitchell ..... Elizabeth Keen
Susan Paige ..... Doris Sawyer
Pat Devine ..... Marjorie Peterson
Kendall Adams ..... Nancy Clark
Terry Randall ..... Glenda Farrell
Tony Gillette ..... Peggy Murphy
Ellen Fenwick ..... Shirley Newman
Mrs. Orcutt ..... Valerie Valaire
Frank ..... Harry Nash
Sam Hastings ..... William Johnston
Jimmy Devereaux ..... Donald Cerulli
Lou Milhauser ..... Nat Burns
David Kingsley ..... Hal Conklin
Keith Burgess ..... Dean Norton
Mrs. Shaw ..... Mabel Acker
Dr. Randall ..... Walter Cartwright
Larry Westcott ..... Robert Henderson
Adolph Gretzl ..... Bert Wilcox

Prize Boosts Play

Receipts for "The Skin of Our Teeth," at the Plymouth Theater, New York, last week, rose more than 10 per cent, a result, it is believed, of its winning of the Pulitzer prize in drama for the 1942-43 season.



Egon Petrie

Guest artist for the United Nations Relief Fund Benefit Pop Concert at Symphony Hall Sunday evening.

Geoffrey Landesman

Lea Luboshutz

Who will give a joint recital with her son, Boris Goldovsky, pianist, at a supplementary Symphony Luncheon, Friday at 1 p. m. at the Copley-Plaza.

Studio Series At New York Dance Center

Two courses of special interest are announced for the Ethnologic Dance Center, of which the American dancer, La Meri, is the leading spirit. The first is a new series of Tuesday fortnightly Studio Evenings, beginning May 11 and running through July 27, to be devoted to the major choregraphic works of La Meri: "Devi-Murti" (India); "Ea Mai Hawaiinuiakea" (Hawaii); "Krishna-Gopala" (India); "Rama Breaks the Bow" (Java); "Gauba's Journey to Paradise" (India), and "El Amor Brujo" (Spain), in the order named. "Their performance will be preceded by comments on the ethnologic background, the authentic material used, and the practical method of construction."

The second offers an opportunity to the third-year students of the School of Natya, and to "aesthetes, critics, musicians, dancers and all others who care to attend as spectators" (at a nominal fee) to become more thoroughly acquainted with Hindu and Spanish dancing. This is a 14-weeks advanced course to be conducted by La Meri, covering "the historical and spiritual background as well as the complete technique of the aspects of the dance involved." Wednesday afternoons (from 2 to 4) beginning May 5 and running through July 21, will be devoted to the Hindu dance in its various styles, backgrounds (including musical background), history, traditional choregraphy, and costumes. And Friday afternoons (from 3 to 5) beginning May 7 and running through July 23 will be devoted to the Spanish dance, with like comprehensive regard for its history, styles, racial characteristics, music, choregraphy and costumes.

At the Pops Tonight

Military Polonaise ... Chopin-Glazounoff
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Barber Shop Ballad ("The Dark-eyed Canaler") ..... Finney
Waltz of the Flowers (From the "Nutcracker" Suite) ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto No. 4 (First movement) ..... Beethoven
Soloist: Audrey Kupperstein
Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" ..... Debussy
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... Falla
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Polka from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Work Shown By Members Of Art Club

The annual Spring Exhibition of works by members will be on exhibition through May 22 at the Boston Art Club. Included are oils, water colors, pastels and a few sculptures.

An annual exhibition tends to prove repetitious, and holds out little promise for novelty. This seems an exceptional season, however, for the members at the Boston Art Club. They have managed to avoid triteness and to impart an atmosphere of freshness. The exhibition appears smaller than usual and the pictures are well hung. Landscapes come off best, while the still-lifes hold second place for skillful and imaginative presentation.

Franz Denghausen is the most valiant exponent in the modeling medium. His contributions held to distinguish this springtime display. Mr. Denghausen is a rather exceptional molder of statuary. He seems to approach every new piece afresh and, if we are capable of deducing from the final product, with concentration and intensity. It takes a good deal of discernment today for a sculptor to chart an intelligent course between academic formulae and the tempting extravagances of primitivism and expressionism.

Among the pictures we discover many of our New England countryside in all seasons, and in innumerable manifestations. Polly Nordell makes some attractive landscapes in water color, while Arthur Musgrave works in pastel. Grace Hackett's scene is stylized, and Robert Strong Woodward records a snow-scene diligently. Nelson Gates works with light and expressive color and his spontaneity is worth comparing with that of a neighbor, Sam Charles, who is well represented in this exhibition. Ivar Matheson envisions a mountain view in tenuous blues, while Joe Miron strives for brisk clarity. Kathryn Nason traces the undulating contours of mountain ridges. David Curtis Baker in his modest oils shows a notable sensitiveness in modulating colors for vibration and translucency.

Among still-lifes we make special note of pictures by Lilia Tuckerman, Ella Reynolds, Lillian Grow, Anna Nason, and J. Arcadius Lyon. The latter continues to paint with his meticulous brush, achieving a neat and orderly portrayal unmatched by any of his fellow exhibitors.

Portraiture varies in the degree to which the respective painters wish to record a likeness. Some fulfill the demands of naturalistic representation with more completeness than others. Among personal portraits are those contributed by Mary Evangeline Walker, an outstanding study; Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Lawrence Nelson Wilbur, Eleanor Rossner and Waldo Murray.

Finally there are compositions and genre that introduce the anecdotic and dramatic note and among them we make special note of piquant ballet studies of Mo Com and an amusing group by W. Sherwood.

D. A.

'Concert Jazz'

Mura Dehn, originator of this season's Academy of Swing, will present a program of new dances, called "Concert Jazz," at the Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater, New York, Friday evening.

Principal dancers in addition to Miss Dehn will be Asadata Dafora, the noted African dancer who has been associated with her at the Academy of Swing, Randolph Scott, Norman Cokar, and Clementine Blount. They will be supported by the Academy of Swing Dance Group.

Two solos by Miss Dehn, "Hoofs and Drums" and "The Human Figure;" two studies in boogie-woogie, "Boogie-Woogie Angels" and "Boogie-Woogie Stomp," and a brief swing ballet, "Animals Like Music," comprise the program announced.

In 'Life With Father'

Harry Bannister is now playing the male lead in "Life with Father" at the Empire Theater, New York, while Howard Lindsay is on vacation. Muriel Kirkland is to replace Dorothy Stickney in the same play when Miss Stickney goes on vacation May 21.

© Columbia

Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea

In "The More the Merrier," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Backstage Notes on the Art of Acting

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"Behind the words a player speaks lies something more, the unwritten part of the play which gives support to everything that is said and done. Benson gave me my first insight into that element that needs consideration when the bare words seem to be insufficient, sometimes, in Shakespeare. Understanding that, I was able to go behind those words to find the thoughts and emotions that were their reasons for being. Then the words took on richness of meaning."

Leonora Corbett, who plays the wraith (Elvira) who comes back to plague her husband and his new wife in Noel Coward's comedy, "Blithe Spirit," was talking with a visitor after a recent matinée at the Booth Theater. She went on to further discussion of the unwritten play as a source of inspiration to the player.

* * *

"I found that a line which eluded me at first could be grasped when I transposed it into my own words. The thoughts which came out of that process would then guide me to the impulses behind the author's use of words, and I could then think them."

Miss Corbett finds that all roles in a good play are "thinking parts," in relation to that unwritten portion of the play which could not be expressed in words because of the time limitation for a stage performance. Because "Blithe Spirit" has this rich background of unspoken thought and emotion she never tires of her part in it.

Even when she is standing at one side of the room, and for the moment must neither speak nor move lest she distract the attention of spectators who are looking at another person on the stage, that feeling of the continuity of the unwritten play helps to support her characterization, for the woman she is acting would be mentally and emotionally active, though silent and immobile. Out of such activity can come any required response of word or action, instantly.

It is that element of ready response, the result of listening to others on the scene, that keeps Miss Corbett aware that the listener completes the effect the speaker seeks to make. In her present part she finds opportunity, with richly comic effect, to think of the wife's past in relation to what her husband is saying. As Miss Corbett listens, memories of what he probably used to say to Elvira, and the things they did together, color her responses to him. So good is the effect that one can hear persons in the audience talking about these indicated emotions, as she and the others in the play express them.

Shakespeare's plays are filled with rich rewards for players who take the trouble to go behind the words to find that unwritten play which he knew so well how to express by indirection. He makes Rosalind say: "Do you not know I am a woman? When I think I must speak." But Shakespeare was giving her a line of light mockery then, not stating a whole truth. Rosalind does chatter a bit, but she does not give word to a tenth of her thoughts nor a hundredth of her emotions. They remain implied in her voice when she does speak the words that indicate what is in her heart.

* * *

So the people of a good play, like real people, speak out of what they are, but they do not necessarily always speak it all out. There may be a thousand reasons why they do not, and in a play one very good reason is that there isn't time for the characters to have their say. In a novel, where there is no time limitation, it is possible to set forth a great many of the thoughts that must remain songs without words in a play.

Miss Corbett, having touched on these points, went on to say that for the player a part in a good play can range "as far as the thought can reach." She thinks this is why she finds great players in the theater so fascinating.

"They make you aware of their excellence as persons. You see them again and again, and find them always interesting. They represent that 'something added.' Yvonne Printemps, the French actress, has that quality. Charles Laughton has it. In London during a rehearsal Shaw called out 'Move that man.' Mr. Laughton was standing at the side of the stage doing nothing, yet he dominated the stage to the detriment, Shaw said, of the situation at that moment."

* * *

As Miss Corbett talked, her visitor recalled what Mrs. Patrick Campbell said in one of her plays, when she was acting an elderly player to whom a youngster had come with the question: "What is acting, as you do it?" And Stella's reply: "I do not act—I am." Again, there was Duse, who so well understood how to express that unwritten part of the play that the spectators in turn were overwhelmed with remembered emotions. Arthur Symons, symbolist that he was, didn't like that treatment, and complained in a review of Duse in "Ghosts" that she made him uneasy, and he did not wish to feel uneasy in the theater.

It is the player's self that shines through the part he is playing, to enchant or repel the spectator. "The theater, I believe," Miss Corbett went on, "should minister to our needs by expressing good taste and good manners, for these are the enrichment of our daily round. I can't bear rudeness."

* * *

Miss Corbett returned again to the unwritten play as a source of thoughts and feelings. "They say you don't know French until you can think in French." She laughed, and added "I have come to know American so well that I think American when I say 'Oh boy, oh boy!'" She uttered the words with all the vim and sudden excitement of a co-ed cheer leader on a college football field on the day of the big game. "It is like that with the unwritten play as a source of the thoughts and feelings a player must have if he is to bring his part into fresh being at every performance.

"I had no difficulty with this part, strange and original as it may seem. I knew from the first what could be done, or rather, what I could do with it. Others could do well with it, in their own ways. I have a feeling that this first wife can be natural in an unnatural, otherworldly sort of way. She never quite completes a gesture, yet is consistent in that, so her behavior is all of a piece." Miss Corbett smiled. "Yes, I think that holds true even when she smashes the vase. It is the vase that completes the gesture, really."

Murray Korman

Ernest Cossart

In "Kicked Upstairs," play coming to the Wilbur Monday.

Orson Welles To Work On Tolstoy Film

Orson Welles is to go to London to work in Alexander Korda's screen version of Tolstoy's "War and Peace."

* * *

Belita is to be starred by Monogram in "Lady, Let's Dance," with Frick & Frack, skating comedians.

* * *

Margaret Sullavan is to have the part in Metro's "Cry Havoc" first assigned to Merle Oberon.

* * *

Vincent Price is to appear in Quentin Reynolds's "Only the Stars Are Neutral," for Twentieth Century-Fox.

* * *

Universal is to make three more Technicolor films with Sabu, Jon Hall, and Maria Montez, the first being "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves."

* * *

Edgar Bergen has withdrawn from an RKO film now in preparation in order to devote more time to his radio and camp-touring work.

* * *

Humphrey Bogart is being starred in a new Warner Brothers' mystery melodrama, in which Nancy Coleman, Eleanor Parker, and Charles Drake have parts.

* * *

Metro is to make a picture based on the Japanese invasion of Indo-China, called "Saigon."

* * *

Richard Walton Tully's "The Bird of Paradise" is to be filmed in Technicolor by Twentieth Century-Fox.

* * *

Olivia de Havilland is to appear in a story of wartime Washington, "Government Girl," to be filmed by RKO.

* * *

Charles Laughton is to starred in "The Canterville Ghost," based on an Oscar Wilde story.

* * *

Arturo de Cordova, Latin American actor, is to be co-starred with Joan Fontaine by Paramount in a Technicolor picture made from Daphne Du Maurier's novel, "Frenchman's Creek."

* * *

"Officers' Training School" is the title of a film to be made by Columbia with Evelyn Keyes in the lead, supported by 10 well-known male players.

Blanche Evan Recitals

Blanche Evan will give three solo dance recitals, with a change of program for each performance, at the Garrison Playhouse, 1845 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, May 19, at 8:30; Sunday afternoon, May 23, at 3:00, and Wednesday evening, June 2, at 8:30.

A performance by the children of Miss Evan'c student groups will be given at the same place on Sunday, June 13, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 8:15.

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Violin recital by Margaret Olson, assisted by Hazel Beard, pianist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. 1:30, 5:30, 9:35. "Man Hunt." 3:34, 7:36.

Exeter—"The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, 2, 5:10, 8. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:35, 6:04, 9:15.

Fenway—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 12:35, 2:35, 4:35, 9:35. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 5:15, 7:15.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinore," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Gateway—George Washington Slept Here," Ann Sheridan, Jack Benny. 2:05, 5:20, 8:40. "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. 1:30, 4:55, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:09, 2:38, 5:07, 7:36, 10:05. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 11:16 a. m., 1:47, 4:16, 6:45, 9:14.

Metropolitan—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:35, 9:15.

Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:09 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:30, 7:50.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:35 4:30, 7:35, 10.

Paramount—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 10:32 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 6:58, 9:40. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 8:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:14, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Hit Parade of 1943," 11:55 a. m., 3:18, 6:38, 9:48. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Mission Accomplished," "Diving Dardevils," "On the Road to Montezuma," "Hold Your Temper," "Thunderbolt Fighters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:04, 4:40, 7:20, 9:58.

Telenter—"Bessie North Africa," "Boating With Ted Husing," "Saboteur," "Popular Science," "A Proposition," "Mexico," "A Raid in a Flying Fort," color cartoon and half an hour's news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Tahiti Honey," 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:04, 8:55. "At Dawn We Die," 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10.

Tremont—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," 11:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10. "Joan of Paris," 9:35 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Uptown—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:00, 4:50, 8:05. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 2:45, 6:35, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Destination Nights," Jon Hall. Babs: "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey. 1:45, 7.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Beatta Granville.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond the Line of Duty."

Coolidge Corner: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller. William Wright.

Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

BRIGHTON—Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. News and Shorts, 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Fall In," William Tracy. 2, 5.

Harvard: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 2, 5.

University: "They Got Me Covered."-Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Three Hearts for Julia." Ann Southern, Melvyn Douglas. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Prison Mutiny," E. Morris, J. Woodbury.

Codman Square: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

Franklin Square: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:10, 6:05, 9:10. Also Selected Subjects and latest news.

Peak: "China Girl," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Hi, Buddy." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley. "Silver Skates," F. Morrison. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith. 1:45, 5:35, 9:15. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:20, 6:30, 9:55.

Mystic: "Chetniks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 2:30, 8:30. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane, Rochester. 3:50, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:55, 5. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 3:15, 9:20.

Strand: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 8:35. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Rudy Vallee. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy.

Pathway: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "We Are the Marines."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett. 2, 8.

Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond Line of Duty."

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Dr. Renault's Secret."

Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," Noah Beery, Jr.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," Bonita Granville, James Craig. 2:07, 7:32. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:33, 9:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, "Rayleof," James Gleason.

Coolidge: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2:15, 7:40, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Cesar Romero. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. "At the Front in orth Africa."

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:30, 7:30.

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Mon. Night, MAY 17
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"EDGE OF DARKNESS"
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BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
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GILBERT MILLER presents
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Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY" —ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 9th MONTH Lunch Also!
By Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
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THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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Axis on Cap Bon Nearing Collapse

Continued from Page 1

crowded onto Cap Bon appeared to have lost their nerve after the bold, swift stroke that carried British armored units across the peninsula from Hamman Lif on the north to Hammamet on the south.

Opposition from these troops was slight, and the trapped soldiers were inclined to surrender at the first opportunity as British naval forces scoured nearby waters in what was described as a "mopping up" of small parties attempting a disorganized escape.

Pilots who continued to sweep the beaches reported little activity and said the cornered enemy apparently had recognized the futility of attempting to get away, while huge fires blazing along the roads of the bomb-riddled cape indicated the Germans were burning supplies.

More than 5,000 prisoners were taken by the British in their lightning thrust across the peninsula, including 600 members of the crack Hermann Göring Regiment which had fought strongly around Hamman Lif from entrenched and buried tanks. This unit appeared to have lost its nerve along with other units who were surrendering in companies even though their ammunition and supplies were not exhausted.

Captured along with the flood of prisoners were messages of encouragement sent to the front lines by both Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. It was not known when the messages were sent but there was no evidence they had had any effect on the enemy's resistance.

German Submarine Sunk by Navy Flier

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 11

Destruction of a German submarine by a Navy Catalina flying boat, which found it surfaced in West Indian waters during March, was reported today by the Navy.

The plane strafed the submarine before dropping four depth charges, which broke the enemy undersea craft in two. Simultaneously, the Navy said, there was a heavy explosion cascading debris, smoke, and water 40 feet into the air.

The attack was carried out by a plane piloted by Lieut. (j. g.) John Edwin Dryden, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., who sighted the submarine from eight miles away.

The Nazis had attempted to stop the British drive by using their tanks, drained of fuel, as fortresses, but when the British renewed their assault May 10, opposition cracked and the armor of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson swept through to the south coast area with but little difficulty.

The tanks reached Soliman, 10 miles southeast of Hammam Lif, by 2 p. m., swept on to Grombalia, six miles to the south, by 5 p. m., and by 8:30 p. m. were within six miles of Hammamet.

A Reuters dispatch said the British had entered Hammamet early in the morning of May 11.

German Fighters Cut Off From Supplies

This peacetime resort town is astride the coastal road on the south side of Cape Bon. Its capture cut off the remaining first-line troops who were fighting the British Eighth Army and the 19th French Corps to the south and west from the supply units and communication personnel who had retreated into the peninsula's mountains.

British officers on the Cap Bon front estimated three days ago that 80,000 Axis troops had reached the peninsula.

Infantry forces which followed closely behind the tank breakthrough occupied Soliman, Grombalia, and Menzel Bou Zelfa, three towns forming a triangle in the valley of the twin rivers of Oued el Melch and Oued el Djorf and controlling the main roads across the base of the peninsula.

There was no letup, however, in the stubborn resistance of the southern Nazi forces. At one point they even put in a counterattack against French forces. It was repulsed.

The British Eighth Army made an attack against German fighters southeast of Saouaf, 12 miles northwest of Enfidaville, and took 75 prisoners and 12 small field guns, and also made an assault on the right flank along the marshy coastal strip due north of Enfidaville. The latter attack met desperate resistance.

So completely blotted out was the German Air Force in this theater that just one enemy plane was seen in the Tunisian sky. It was a Focke-Wulf 190 fighter trying to slip away. It was shot down.

The naval section of the Allied communiqué said five small boats were sunk off Cape Bon May 9 and 10 in mopping up the detachments caught at sea, and said many prisoners had been captured. Among them was a German general caught trying to escape. That made seven generals captured.

"Intense naval activity still prevails off the coast of Cap Bon peninsula, where large fires were seen last night (May 10). The coast is closely watched and blockaded and the work continues," said the communiqué.

Allied Bombers Blast Pantellaria Again

The Allied air forces sent over 100 medium bombers to smash Pantellaria Island airfield, 40 miles off Cap Bon, for the fifth time in three days, while a strong force of Flying Fortresses hammered the airfields of Milo and Borizzo in Sicily.

Malta's squadrons of fighter bombers and bombers assailed Biscari, Marsala and Porto Empedocle in Sicily, unloading bombs on airfields, railway stations, and power stations. Four-engined RAF planes delivered the second important attack on Messina, Sicily, in 24 hours.

So nearly knocked out is the Pantellaria air base that only one enemy aircraft came up to meet the bombers. It was an Italian plane and, after seeing the size of the formation, the pilot decided to keep out of the way.

A small fleet of landing craft and dock installations also were attacked here. A violent explosion amidst the jettie and warehouses was seen by the departing bombers after they were 10 miles away.

In Commons:

Tunisian Victory Reported by Attlee

Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, told the House of Commons that Britain's First Army had suffered 1,200 casualties in the final stage of the advance on Tunis and Bizerte, and a total of 8,400 since April 17.

The Eighth Army's casualties from April 20 to May 3 were just over 2,400, including wounded and missing, he said.

These losses, he said, compared with 50,000 Axis prisoners—mostly Germans—taken since May 5, and the number of Axis prisoners is "continually increasing."

The Deputy Prime Minister gave the Government's appraisal of the "crushing defeat" inflicted on the Axis in the first general war statement given in the House since the review Feb. 11 of the Casablanca and Adana Conferences, and it followed a brief secret session of the House.

Mr. Attlee opened the statement with praise for the "very practical example of Allied co-operation "between the armies of the three nations, and ground, air, and sea forces obtained under the direction of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

It was on the central front, Mr. Attlee stated, that General Alexander achieved the break-through that led to the fall of Tunisia's two principal port cities. Preliminary preparations included strengthening the First Army with formations from the Eighth, he said.

The First Army covered the final 30 miles in 36 hours, demoralizing Axis forces. "It was a real thunderbolt," he quoted General Alexander as describing the final thrust.

At almost the same time, American tanks entered Bizerte after a thrust "across extremely difficult country," he said.

On May 9 all that was left of the German 15th Armored Division surrendered to the British 7th Armored Division, he said, adding: "These two veterans of the desert had been at each other's throats for the best part of two years."

Praising the results of combined actions by the RAF and American Air Forces, Mr. Attlee said "the number of sorties by our air forces compared with those of the enemy was generally something like four to one," and added that the combined Allied air forces gained complete domination of the air. Understanding between ground and air forces reached a "pitch of perfection that we never hitherto attained," he added.

Mr. Attlee described Axis prospects in their final African stand on Cap Bon as bleak.

"It is still too early to say how long the last act will last or to speculate on the enemy's hope of resistance or escape," he said. "But I think one can say that, with no large towns or ports on which to base themselves and only the Cap Bon Peninsula in their hands, their prospects are bleak."

King Boris Visits Hitler

Associated Press

Führer and Bulgarian Monarch Review Guard

The caption on this picture received from neutral Portugal says it shows King Boris of Bulgaria (left) with Hitler reviewing an honor guard presenting arms at the King's arrival at Hitler's headquarters at Berchtesgaden.

U. S. Cargo Planes Flying From India

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, May 11

Several big, new American cargo planes are speeding equipment, men, and supplies eastward.

The first three planes arrived from the United States two weeks ago to augment the constantly expanding fleet of cargo planes carrying war supplies to Americans fighting the Japanese in this theater.

The new planes have two engines of 2,000 horsepower each. They are capable of carrying 40 passengers plus freight.

Officers here declined comment on the flight from the United States, but one who asked that his name be withheld said "this is the most efficient cargo plane yet devised."

In Burma:

Tokyo Claims Army 12 Miles From India

The Tokyo Radio reported that Japanese forces in Western Burma have advanced to a point 12 miles from the Indian border, and are now "mopping up enemy remnants still on the eastern side of the frontier."

The Japanese report was not confirmed by Allied sources, although the British have acknowledged the loss of Buthedaung, some 60 miles northwest of Akyab. The May 10 British communiqué indicated that British forces still were operating at some points east of Mayu Ridge and south of Maungdaw on the Burmese coast.

Russia:

Germans Strike Back On Novorossisk Area

Red Army troops crawling forward yard by yard in some of the heaviest fighting of the Russian-German war since the days of Stalingrad, battled furiously within the German defense lines at Novorossisk, but Moscow reported they were meeting stiffening Axis resistance.

The Red Air Force, meanwhile, kept up a major-scale series of attacks against German supply lines all along the front but apparently was not successful in halting the flow of supplies and reinforcements the Germans pushed into sectors of the Kuban to feed numerous counterattacks.

Tanks, armored cars, motorized artillery, and heavy field pieces were reported to have been brought in by the Germans.

A dispatch from the Black Sea Fleet said its air force was continuing attacks upon enemy supply ships and land positions.

The German Radio asserted that 474 Soviet planes had been destroyed in the week ending May 8 against a loss of only 36 German planes, and that the Russians had lost 168 tanks in the Kuban bridgehead fighting since April 29.

One communiqué told how a Red Army detachment stormed into German trenches in the Novorossisk defense lines, killing 80 of the enemy to hold the position. In repulsing an Axis counterattack in another sector of the battle zone, 200 Germans were killed, a large quantity of guns was captured, and enemy equipment was destroyed, it said.

Another communiqué credited Red Army artillery with smashing German gun positions and blockhouses in the Novorossisk defense line.

A German attempt to answer the Red Air Force sweep against their rail lines and supply centers by sending 200 planes in an attack on the Rostov-Bataisk area, gateway to the Caucasus, was met by withering antiaircraft fire which brought down 43 of the raiders, it was reported.

The German-controlled Paris Radio said that sea-borne Russian troops made large-scale landings in the Novorossisk area.

Continent:

Allied Planes Sweep Across Channel

The sky over the English Channel was filled with two-way traffic during a day of sharp activity in which Allied bombers and fighters battered the Continent anew and the Germains raided an East Anglian town where many girls were killed when an inn was hit.

Big Allied formations swung across the Channel soon after noon and for some time many more squadrons headed toward France.

The raiders began streaming back across the Channel from the direction of Boulogne shortly after noon. It was a fine, sunny morning for bombing, but the sky was overcast in the afternoon.

South Pacific:

Babo Hit Hard By Allied Bombers

Allied bombers on May 10 rained explosives on the Japanese airdrome and wharf area at Babo, Netherlands New Guinea, inflicting heavy damage, Allied Headquarters in Australia announced.

Returning fliers reported explosions set off by their bombs were so violent the upthrust of air lifted their bombers several thousand feet.

At least three grounded enemy aircraft, and probably many more, were destroyed. The noon communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said 20 separate fires, believed to be burning planes, "indicated widespread destruction and damage."

Hits also were scored in the oil-tank area and along the waterfront. The ensuing conflagration was visible to the airmen when they were 80 miles away on their homeward flight.

As the raiding Catalinas raced away through heavy antiaircraft fire from this enemy air and shipping stronghold on McCluer Gulf, 1,500 miles northwest of the Allied base at Port Moresby, they strafed the town and then dipped down to machine-gun a coastal vessel off Kaimana.

Indo-China:

U. S. Airmen Blast Ships and Trains

In two days of strafing sweeps over the Hanoi and Haiphong area of Indo-China, 14th United States Air Force fighter pilots have blown up seven locomotives and sank or damaged four boats on the Red River, a dispatch from China said.

In the past month, 15 locomotives have been knocked out by fighters in the Hanoi and Haiphong district near the coast.

Destruction of other locomotives in Northern Indo-China has forced the Japanese to operate trains only at night.

Navy Probes Explosion Of Balloon on Flight

ELLISBURG, N. J., May 11 (AP)—The explosion and burning of a hydrogen-filled free balloon near here yesterday was under investigation today after the Navy disclosed that two of the three naval officers killed were Ensign George F. Homer of Lakehurst, and Ensign Konstand of Toms River.

Cyclone Hits Texas Town

KILGORE, Texas, May 11 (AP)—Four persons were killed late yesterday in a cyclonic storm which flattened homes and derricks and crushed a Laird Hill school where more than 100 children escaped with minor injuries. "Children flew through the air like leaves," Mrs. Lavada Woods, principal, said.

Fonda Navy Graduate

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 11 (AP)—Henry Fonda, former film star, was graduated May 10 as a quartermaster from the U. S. Naval Training Station.

Scandinavian Federation: Ambitions and Handicaps

By Charles E. Grafke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor now on tour of Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 11 — Just draw a magmaker's line around the Scandinavian Peninsula and—presto! it looks like a federation.

But it doesn't work like that.

Assessing the postwar problem today from what one might almost call the disadvantage point of the inside, this northern area of Europe presents a picture of typical complications.

But with all difficulties and varying views which have been sharply articulate here in recent weeks it is clear that there is a tremendous urge for the erection of the machinery of a stable order.

Talk to a Swede, Norwegian, Dane or Finn—this still neutral Capital includes them all—and one finds that they all favor federation.

Near and Yet So Far

But the conversation cannot go on for more than 50 seconds without the discovery that the mental distance between them is measurable only in Swedish miles, which are six times as long as the American statute mile.

Yet every Swede will walk a good many Swedish miles and so will his other Nordic friends in order to lift the shadow of future war from off these lands.

Thus it may be that out of the resolution of the difficulties which the Nordic nations face in discussing postwar organization may come one of the really significant contributions to world order.

At the risk of some oversimplification here are the major approaches:

The Swedes, despite their nonengagement in hostilities, are keenly aware of the security and social issues that will arise as the war ends.

It is from them that major impetus is given to the Nordic federation idea to embrace perhaps 17,000,000 persons and weld four nations into a defensive bloc capable of effective military action and yet preserving independent cultures and economies.

What Type of Federation?

The Swedish idea is to form a regional federation first and join up with an international system thereafter.

The Norwegians feel that security does not reside in Scandinavia alone. Their own harrowing experience makes them look for major aid elsewhere. Also their position on the Atlantic Ocean prompts some Swedes to desire to participate in an "Atlantic system."

Recalling the days when Sweden ruled one of the greatest empires on the European continent, Norwegians do not want to risk a second-fiddle role. So widely held view is to establish a functioning international system first, after which, let regional co-operation develop naturally.

The Danes, being under occupation, are naturally less articulate. There is a strong movement for a federation centered on the pre-invasion Nordic bloc.

The Question of Finland

But many Danes do not want to include Finland in any Nordic group. This raises a particular problem vis-à-vis Sweden which wants Finland in the northern political sphere as a buffer against Russia.

The Finns themselves are less interested in federation as such than as a means of escaping Russia and Germany.

At a moment when the Finnish position toward the United Nations is at best ambiguous, the practical aspect of the Finnish problem is what Russia wants after the war.

Russia doesn't say, but there is little disposition here to believe that Russia will eliminate all of Finland any more than it did in last winter's war.

The whole federation question has been thrown into vigorous debate by a recent speech by Johan Nygaardsvold, head of the exiled Norwegian Government in London, in which he said that it would be unfortunate if countries which have escaped war or occupation begin to appear as leaders or teachers for those carrying the brunt of hostilities.

Swedes and Norwegians

To anyone in the dark as to whom he meant, Swedish newspapers immediately made it clear that his shaft was aimed at Stockholm.

The Svenska Dagbladet, in this connection, points out that relations between Swedes and Norwegians in exile are not completely restored.

The Swedes have no Envoy at London, although they are maintaining Swedish consuls on conquered Norwegian soil.

The Norwegians understand that continuance of consular relations is a valuable window into Norwegian conditions and a help along humanitarian lines, but there is considerable hope that the dispatch of a Swedish Minister to King Haakon of Norway in England will not be long in coming.

One of the chief points made by the Norwegians is the necessity that the federation grow organically rather than be superimposed.

The Svenska Dagbladet reminds that Premier Per Albin Hansson, in his May Day speech, declared solution of the Nordic problem would only grow "from realization among Nordic peoples that the steps to be taken were sound and proper."

Plea for Collaboration

One of the strongest pleas for Nordic collaboration was made recently by the Defense Minister, Per Edvin Skoeld. He declared: "If all other northern countries are prepared to follow the same lines of foreign policy as does Sweden, and if they desire joint foreign defense, but otherwise to maintain individual independence and special characteristics, then Sweden in its own interests should participate in northern collaboration."

Mr. Shoeld specifically abjured imperialistic interests. He emphasized that it was inconceivable that Sweden should let itself be drawn in "by any power group desiring hegemony over other countries."

This line was not unlike the one recently taken by Richard Sandler, one of the major proponents of Nordic federation, in declaring "Sweden is definitely not willing to line up in one great power camp in opposition to another."

One of the most trenchant analyses of the situation is made by an anonymous Norwegian in the Goteborg Handels och Sjofartstidning, which has been vigorously anti-Nazi, urging a stronger Swedish Government policy.

Pointing out that Sweden's helpfulness to Germany in the transit of troops on leave through to Norway has caused current embitterment, the writer makes a plea for a step by step re-establishment of economic, cultural, industrial, and other relations. From such steps he contends that a closer union among the nations would grow organically.

Inquiry Into Relief

Meanwhile Sweden is not only the focal point for much of the consideration of postwar problems, but is actively engaged into an inquiry into domestic reconstruction and related international problems.

Under a program sponsored by the Finance Minister Ernst Wigforss, studies have been taken up regarding international relief, currency, employment, demobilization and public works.

It is realized that Sweden's industrial capacity and shipping, if the nation escapes actual hostilities, will put it in a major position to assist in imediate postwar problems.

In this connection negotiations are quietly progressing between private concerns for Russian contracts. And clearly the northern countries themselves will be prominently on the list to utilize Swedish resources.

Whatever the political outcome the discussion of postwar plans will unquestionably do much to clarify a problem which may prove to be bigger than the war itself.

Berlin Shocked by Debacle; Allied Sweep Stirs French

BERN, Switzerland, May 11 (AP)—It was disclosed in dispatches from here that the Allied successes were a signal for increased resistance in France against the occupation troops.

Europe's neutral press praised the Allied leadership and men. The Bern Der Bund declared that the American fighting ability, which "had not been held highly by Berlin," came as a shock to all Axis military leaders.

A Berlin dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve said the stunning effect of the Axis' loss of Tunis and Bizerte was due largely to the persistence of the Nazi press and propaganda machine in keeping up German hope until the last minute.

The correspondent wrote that the impact of the defeat therefore was far greater than that of Stalingrad which was long expected and awaited and built up by Nazi propaganda to proportions relative to victory.

The correspondent said that to understand the astonishment of the German public, it must be realized that in the Nazi press and propaganda during the entire 2,000-mile retreat by Axis forces across Africa, it never was intimated that it was "anything but voluntary."

They therefore were shocked by the German communiqué Sunday that Bizerte was abandoned and there was fighting in the streets of Tunis.

Today, all of Berlin's newspapers were full of the Tunisian situation and spoke of a fight to the last cartridge, the correspondent said, adding that the Nazi press and propaganda were "now having difficulty to explain the affair."

Oklahoma Crash Inquiry Leaves Cause Uncertain

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 11 (AP)—Oklahoma's worst aircraft disaster went unexplained May 10 as military authorities sent to Washington a report on the crash of an Army cargo plane which took 15 lives.

Three victims of the crash May 8, Robert E. Fitzgerald, John C. Coleman and C. W. Bradshaw, all Oklahoma City, were Government - employed civilian technicians. All the rest were soldiers stationed at Alliance Army Airfield. Among those killed were: First Lieut. R. H. Pair, pilot, Atlanta, Ga.; Engineering Sergeant R. E. Bennett, Tampa, Fla.; and Corp. C. M. Grover, East Stoneham, Maine.

Full-Fashioned Hose Of Fine Cotton Banned

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The War Production Board May 10 prohibited the manufacture of full-fashioned rayon hosiery of very fine cotton yarns. The agency said the order will eliminate hosiery which has not proved serviceable or durable.

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SINCE long before your grandfather's day, the saying "You pays your money and you takes your choice" has been as American as apple pie. It bespeaks our freedom.

Part of our heritage has been your right to decide for yourself what is best for you and what course you shall take, granting only that you do not infringe the rights of your fellows.

And why not? You know best what you want and need, what you can afford, what will give you the most for your money. And, barring war-time when you gladly accept necessary restrictions, you righteously object when your privilege of self-decision is threatened.

Well, such an effort is now under way. It is covered with various cloaks. Some of its advocates may be thinking of your welfare . . . others have an axe to grind.

This threat deals with the transportation of everything you eat, wear or use. The effort, if successful, would probably specify what must be hauled by Truck-Trailer, or train, or boat, or plane. Or that the various methods would be limited to certain lengths of haul.

In short, all shipping would fit a "co-ordinated pattern" . . . eliminating the competitive element that has brought about virtually all advancements in our transportation system.

Maybe you think that's unimportant . . . that you don't care how your goods will be shipped . . . that it's something for your grocer, your druggist, your clothier to worry about.

But remember this: Shipping is a part of everything you buy, just as much as the leather in your shoes or the freshness of your milk.

You may prefer economy, at the sacrifice of speed and freshness . . . or speed may justify a higher cost . . . or care in handling may be paramount. Whatever your need, you know it better than anybody else. And you, or your dealer, should have the privilege of selection.

Here's a simple parallel: When you send a message, you can use third-class mail, first class, special delivery, airmail, telegraph or telephone. You weigh the value against the cost . . . and make your selection. And who is the best judge? Nobody but *you!*

Few, if any, commodities can be definitely "typed" as to hauling. Even steel and coal are widely hauled by Truck-Trailer . . . and with excellent reason. Heavy machinery, livestock and other incongruous cargoes have, in emergencies, traveled by air.

The only real questions are: When and how does the consumer need the shipment? And: What costs does he want to pay? Obviously, only the consumer knows the answers.

It boils down to this: Our transport system exists solely for the benefit of the public. Transport methods will succeed to the degree that they serve you well. If they serve you poorly, you will pass them by and they will fail.

You pay your money—and you SHOULD get your choice

What's Going On

Of the moves toward restriction, these are outstanding:

❶ Repeated efforts to restrict motor transport to specified-lim't short-hauls, and, as a purported counter-balance, to set a minimum-mileage limit on rail hauls. However, many of the short hauls are unprofitable and impractical for railroads, anyway, while motor transport is giving efficient, economical, unduplicated service on many hauls of 1,000 miles and more.

❷ A "co-ordination program" that would put all transport facilities in an arbitrary pattern, without regard for fluctuating needs and conditions and with no thought for the public benefits and service improvements that come from competitive enterprise.

❸ Movements to investigate the relative economy and fitness of railroad, motor and water carriers in transportation service.* Such investigation, in itself, is entirely reasonable. However, since its strongest advocates have a motive which ignores the public welfare, it would seem that they expect the results to work in their favor.

*One such movement is the provision, by Congress, for a Board of Investigation and Research. An excellent report on the subject matter to be studied by the Board is contained in a booklet "Transportation in the Public Interest." For free copies, address National Highway Users Conference, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Nazi Terrorism Adds Fire To Seething Dutch Caldron

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—The Netherlands, which today bemoans three years of Reich occupation, now is a seething caldron in which even the Germans find their intensified terrorism bringing only matters to such intense heat that any explosion of patriotic feeling is possible.

The Germans fear the Netherlands more than ever as a potential center of the United Nations' second front, since even the most obtuse Nazi leader now is convinced by Dutch reactions that these "Germanic cousins" will never be won over to co-operation with the Third Reich. Recent German terror measures have resulted, in only greater enmity among all sections of the Dutch people and to expressions of deepest patriotism.

Such terrorism has included the proclamation of martial law throughout the country and the appointment of special German commissioners in all provinces, but as the German-controlled Hilversum Radio station has admitted, this has not prevented continued sabotage in The Hague and other parts of the country and the stiffest resistance to all German decrees.

Regarded as Colony

Such resistance has shown itself most bravely and conspicuously in Dutch refusal to obey German demands for Dutch youths to serve the Reich either as soldiers or as slaves. Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissioner, has made it quite clear that Germany regards the Netherlands as a colony to be exploited at will. "According to our political view," he declared in a speech on Hitler's birthday, "It is the duty of every individual European among all European peoples to enter the fight for the protection of European culture against any external enemy."

This was earlier interpreted for the Dutch by Anton A. Mussert, Dutch "Quisling," to mean that Netherlanders had to decide whether they wanted to be soldiers or slaves and, as they certainly didn't want the latter position, therefore they had to become soldiers in the Reich Army. Mr. Mussert even went so far as to declare that the Dutch contingent would be "in the same proportion to the German contingent as the total number of Dutch people to the total of Germans living in Europe."

That was a year ago, when he still thought the Dutch could be won over. But that failure, together with the Germans' colossal manpower losses at Stalingrad, has increased the pace of German mobilization of the Dutch and intensified Reich terrorist methods.

Return to Prison Camps

The newest terrorist period undoubtedly developed with Kurt Daluege, Heydrich's successor, on his visit to the Netherlands. This was followed by a decree on April 29 ordering the immediate return to German prisoner-of-war camps of 18,500 Dutch officers and soldiers who had been released on parole toward the end of 1940. German comment on this measure was that these men had not "refrained from anti-German propaganda." This was the second batch of Dutch soldiers to be sent back to prisoner-of-war camps. Already, in May, 1942, 2,000 professional soldiers were returned as a warning against "subversive actions."

Prior to this most recent decree, thousands of Dutch soldiers, students, etc., had sabotaged German attempts to get them to take the oath of loyalty to the occupation authorities, and at the present moment the German demand that undergraduates and former servicemen between 18 and 35 years of age must register at local labor exchanges has been sabotaged also. Eight hundred thousand to 1,000,000 Dutchmen are said to be affected by this order.

It is estimated that 250,000 Dutchmen, at least, have been sent to Germany during the past year, but, almost without exception, these have been either the result of mass roundups and deportations or under false pretenses. Arrests of hostages and capital-penalty threats have been among the common methods used by the Nazis. Some Dutch workers deported to Germany for labor in factories have, according to reliable reports, been put into German military camps and given military training.

Germany as early as March 12 started its policy of introducing military conscription in the Netherlands. Dr. Seyss-Inquart's order that day establishing a "Landwacht voor Nederland," or home defense force, was intended, it was said, to be a territorial organization so as to frustrate home and foreign enemies in the Netherlands. It was to be incorporated within the framework of the German Elite Guard, the Waffen SS, and to be under control of the German SS Police Chief. Dutchmen 17 to 50 years of age were eligible for enlistment and, as extra bait, advertisements pointed out that this would meet objections of Dutchmen who were willing to serve only within the frontiers of the Netherlands.

But the Dutch were not slow to note that control was in German hands and that in Norway, where a similar force was established earlier, these same troops had been sent to the front.

Ottawa's Milkweed May Prove Useful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ottawa authorities are now studying the commercial potentialities of one of Ontario's most maligned weeds, milkweed. Professor Earl, of Queen's University, disclosed recently in an address at the eleventh annual meeting of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. Children in his district will be encouraged to collect as much of the plant and floss as possible, he said.

The floss of this weed may be used to replace Java kapok in lining life-preservers and in insulating airmen's suits against cold, explained Herbert Groh of Ottawa. He told of the discovery by Dr. Boris Berkman that the milkweed oil, fiber, and floss, may be utilized. A machine has been invented for processing the floss.

The stalk of the weed contains 10 to 20 per cent fiber that Dr. Berkman claims is superior to cotton and linen in tensile strength, second only to Manila hemp. The seed contains 21 per cent of a semi-drying oil useful in seedcake for livestock feed. A company was formed in Emmet County, Mich., to gather the milkweed and prepare it for commercial use.

June 26

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford, do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before June 26 better notify us right now.

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A Pause in the South Pacific

Associated Press

Brief Respite From Line of Duty

These patrol boat skippers of the United States Navy, assigned to patrol the Guadalcanal-Florida Island area on the lookout for Japanese ships, stop between trips on a boat at an advanced base somewhere in the South Pacific. The boat carries two painted flags, denoting two enemy ships to its credit.

Middle East Teems With Expectancy

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor attached to the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 11—An important meeting of all top-flight British representatives has been called in Cairo on the heels of the Allied victory in Tunisia.

Although Richard Casey, British Minister of State, has called such conferences from time to time this one is regarded as of particular significance for the future prosecution of the war. Those attending are not only British ambassadors, commissioners and governors, but also the commanders in chief of land, sea and air forces from Malta to Iran.

With fighting in Tunisia virtually over, the attention military observers here is swinging back to the situation in the Middle East where important events have continued to take place despite worldwide interest elsewhere. Although the Axis menace which overhung this area nearly three years has now been definitely removed, it is not to be supposed this reduces the importance of the Middle East in United Nations strategy. The facts are quite to the contrary.

Loose Ends Gathered

Anyone visiting the Middle East from another area can readily see that many loose ends of military training are being gathered together here.

As for the possibility of further military operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, it is significant that the Egyptian Government has just refused to permit any relaxation of dimout regulations. Replying to questions on this subject in Parliament here, the Egyptian Defense Minister said: "The situation remains still uncertain so far as a new front envisaged by the Allies against the Axis goes. Numerous Axis plans depend upon the location chosen for opening of a new front."

Allied air activity, which has already caused great destruction to enemy installations, is showing increased vigor. There is every indication that raids by medium and heavy bombers and by fighter-bombers from the Middle East area this month are even heavier than April's performance. These air attacks now extend in an immense arc from the Italian island of Rhodes to unhappy Sicily.

U. S. Air Activity

The extent to which air power is being concentrated here is shown by the fact that during April medium and heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force averaged 50 tons of bombs daily on Axis shipping and military installations. While so doing Americans destroyed for certain 101 enemy planes and destroyed or damaged 45 others, with a loss of only 34 planes.

A British communiqué speaks significantly of numerous attacks against enemy merchant shipping in the Aegean Sea. Although the ships attacked were universally of small cargo capacity, this inter-island shipping is considered an important contribution to Axis defenses in the Balkans.

Destruction of even the smallest of seagoing craft means proportionate diminution of German ability to transport supplies and troops in event of emergency.

Turkish Mission

Among other items serving to draw attention to the Middle East is the announcement that a sizable detachment of Turkish officers, noncommissioned officers, and other persons attached to the Turkish Army have just arrived in Cairo to study equipment going to Turkey under lend-lease and according to the Adana agreement between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Inonu. This Turkish mission here was formed after the recent visit to Ankara of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Chief of the Middle East command.

It is known that Turkey has been receiving shipments of British and American war matériel for some time now. The fact that such shipments are apparently to be enlarged is seen here as an indication that the flow of Allied goods to the Middle East is very large indeed.

It is also expected that anticipated opening of the Mediterranean to Egyptian-bound convoys will greatly benefit not only such friendly neutrals as Turkey, but, more significantly, many formations of men from Axis-occupied countries now awaiting full equipping here.

Allies' Driving Force Impresses Turkey

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey May 11

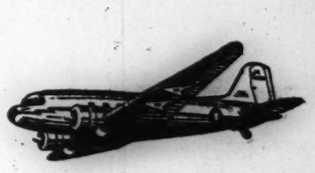
The fact that the Allies took the entire Northern Tunisia area by storm has lifted United Nations military prestige high among the Turks, and has correspondingly lowered German military prestige.

The Turks now expect to see an Allied American invasion of Europe, partly through the Mediterranean area, and the chief question here is whether the blow will fall in the Eastern Mediterranean, near Turkey, or in the central area.

Egg Record Set in April

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP) — Agriculture Department said egg production in April established a new peak with 6,727,000,000 eggs, or 12 per cent more than the previous peak production of 1942 and 36 per cent above the 10-year average.

CHICAGO



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Halifax Sees Poland Free Nation Again

British Press Service

CHICAGO, May 11—"The time will surely come when Poland will again take its rightful place among the free nations of the world," declared Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, in a speech here May 10. "That," he said, "is not merely an act of justice we owe Poland. It is a duty we owe for the cause of peace.

"For more than a hundred years Poland was off the map. They were uneasy years for Eastern Europe and we can hope for no secure or settled peace until Poland has been reborn.

"For these reasons we shall all deplore the recent rift between Poland and Russia. You will not, I am sure, expect me to speak of that now in detail, when earnest efforts are being made, with the full support of the British Government and the Government of the United States, to restore friendly relations between these two great Allies."

Speaking of lend-lease, Viscount Halifax said that although it began as a means of meeting a particular emergency, "it is no longer a one-way or even a two-way traffic, for resources are now pooled and go where they are most needed.

"Great as is the help you are sending the United Kingdom, it is no greater than the help we ourselves are sending under lend-lease to our Allies—to you, to Russia, to China, and to the other United Nations.

"On March 1," he went on, "Mr. Stettinius reminded the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that in the last war some $2,500,000,000 were expended during a year and a half by the American Army in Great Britain; and that in this war, the total dollar purchases of the American Army in Great Britain during the last six months of 1942 amounted to less than a million dollars."

Giraud and de Gaulle Joint Rule Proposed as French Way Out

ALGIERS, May 11 (AP)—A government for French North Africa and later for a liberated France, under control of a joint Council of the followers of Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, with the rival French leaders presiding over it alternately, has been proposed by General Giraud.

No immediate answer was forthcoming from General de Gaulle, head of the Fighting French National Committee in London, who previously had suggested that he should head the civil authority of a provisional French government, leaving to the French North African High Commissioner control of French Fighting forces.

General Giraud's offer, it was revealed yesterday, was contained in an "appendix" to the reply he made to General de Gaulle's suggestion for a provisional government now, an idea which General Giraud rejected on the grounds that such a move should await the opportunity for all Frenchmen to choose a government by vote after Metropolitan France has been freed.

Giraud Wants Election

General Giraud's insistence on the necessity of an election to create a provisional government was known to have the support of the United States State Department and British Foreign Office quarters.

The body of the Giraud note was made public in London April 20, and London press reports since then have only hinted at the existence of the proposals contained in the appendix.

General Giraud made it clear that he proposed ultimate authority over French territory should rest with the Council itself, to be composed of members chosen jointly by General de Gaulle and himself.

A text of the proposal, made public by the French Military Commission in Washington, said the personnel of the Council and a small Executive Committee "would be decided between Giraud and de Gaulle," and that the Executive Committee "will meet periodically and have responsibility for the general direction of affairs."

To Preside in Turn

"The two Generals shall preside in turn over the meetings of the Committee and the Council," and "their responsibilities are merged in the collective responsibility" of the two bodies, the text said.

General Giraud was emphatic in stating that the arrangement would not mean a "duumvirate"—a two-man rule of French Africa and later of a re-occupied France.

General Giraud rejected General de Gaulle's objections to having him, as head of the military forces of France, also a supreme administrator of civil affairs, saying "the present exceptional circumstances justify and make necessary the participation in the Council of the commander in chief."

Allied Prestige in Turkey Boosted by Tunisian Victory

ANKARA, Turkey, May 11 (AP)—The smashing Allied assault which toppled Axis defenses at Bizerte and Tunis has left a deep impression in Turkey.

The Turks expected the Allies to take both towns, but anticipated a long and perhaps Stalingrad-like struggle at the gates. Turkey once ruled Tunisia and officials here know the difficulties of the terrain intimately.

The fact the Allies took the entire area by storm has lifted Allied military prestige high among Turks and correspondingly has lowered German military prestige.

The Turks expect to see an Anglo-American invasion of Europe, at least partly through the Mediterranean area, and the chief question here is whether the blow will fall in the Eastern Mediterranean—on Turkey's doorstep—or in the central area.

The power and generalship of the Allied military machine which the Tunisian victory exposed undoubtedly will strengthen Turkish confidence and influence its reaction to the coming Mediterranean events, especially should they fall in the Aegean approaches to Europe.

The recent concentrated Axis propaganda program aimed at begging, cajoling, or threatening Turkey into remaining nonbelligerent shows the Axis believes there is a strong possibility Turkey might collaborate in the liberation of the Balkans.

Turkey never has failed to make it plain it squarely opposed Germany's domination of its Balkan neighbors.

La Guardia Warns 'Race' Motorists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—A warning that city policemen would make a record of license numbers on all automobiles at or near race tracks and report them to the Office of Price Administration was made by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia here today. Police also will enforce traffic laws and rules strictly and question violators about the nature of their trips, reporting to the OPA all pleasure drivers using gasoline issued for occupational use.

The Mayor's warning to motorsists driving to race tracks was made on the eve of opening of Belmont Park Race Track's spring meeting. The OPA has announced that automobile owners making improper use of their B and C ration cards face revocation of their supplemental allowances.

"The OPA considers horse races the least essential of all forms of recreation," the Mayor declared.

Meanwhile, the arrest of five men, one a custodian of a Queens Rationing Office, on charges of trafficking in stolen gasoline ration coupons, was announced. Police said they had in their possession B, C, and T coupons with a face value of 500,000 gallons.

P. T. A. Tells Mothers To Shun War Jobs

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, according to its President, is urging that "public opinion support a mother's remaining in her home rather than being drawn out into industry."

At a press conference preceding the opening of the P. T. A.'s Board of Managers meeting, Mrs. William Kletzer said yesterday that the organization favors the drawing into essential work "the woman who doesn't need to work," leaving the young mother to "the all-important task of caring for her children."

She said that mothers whose children need care should stay out of war plant work or should work only part time.

Asserting that the P. T. A. condemns "violation of labor standards" in the employment of children, Mrs. Kletzer said: "Place after place has ignored these standards and children are being exploited. Industries drawing these youngsters are not war industries."

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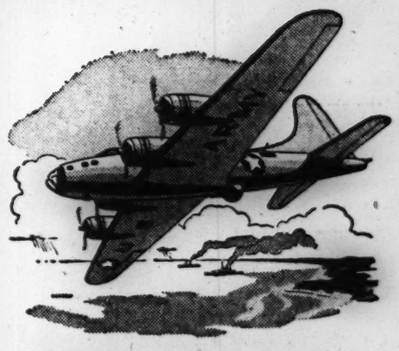

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Twice Renewed Hull Pacts Face Big Test in Congress

WASHINGTON, May 11—The Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, passed in 1934, twice renewed, and now up again for a further three-year extension, is in greater jeopardy than at any time since its enactment, according to sponsors who have listened to the House debate.

As the second of two days' House discussion reopened today, it was evident that a clear-cut party division has been drawn on the issue, with Republicans opposing the system as at present constituted and Democrats defending it.

Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, announced a conference of his Party's House members has developed "a great deal of sentiment" to give Congress veto powers over President Roosevelt's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.

Shortly after the Party conference adjourned, Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York told the House that "Congress has an opportunity here and now to recapture its power over the tariff and stop this trend of abdication in favor of the executive branch."

Hull Contention

Secretary of State Cordell Hull meanwhile wrote Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee:

"There has never been the slightest doubt in our mind that American agriculture has as much, if not more, to gain from this program of reciprocal trade agreements than has any other major group in this country."

Mr. Hull said that the program, by helping to restore foreign markets for both agricultural and industrial exports, "has helped to improve the domestic market for all American farmers."

Republicans demand restrictive amendments on the present system of ratifying agreements after they have been negotiated. The issue is close in the House, but even if the Democrats succeed in putting the unamended measure through, it now seems improbable that they can have the same success in the Senate, where the issue is even more finely drawn.

G. O. P. Amendments

What the Republicans vigorously object to is the system whereby the 30 trade agreements have been negotiated, following which they automatically take effect without submission to Congress. Republicans offer more than half a dozen restrictive amendments, some of them mild, some of them severe, but the one on which most unite would be to give Congress a 90-day veto power on trade pacts after they have been negotiated, in which they could be accepted or rejected.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, opposes the amendment, and it is his policy which has been adopted and is being followed by the Democratic leadership. About all that the House debate so far has disclosed, as it goes over old arguments many times repeated, is that the House membership is divided sharply along party lines, and that the opponents of lowered tariffs are falling in behind the fight for restrictive amendments.

Republican Floor Manager Harold Knutson of Minnesota gave a typical demand for the Congressional right of review.

"The history of the Trade Act has been a succession of dismal failures," he declared.

"The fundamental question is whether our Democratic colleagues want to pave the path for 'blacking out' Congress on at least 50 to 75 per cent of the postwar international negotiations of this country."

Peace Angle Denied

Another Republican, Hamilton Fish of New York, in similar vein denied that continuation of the Act would have anything to do with preserving peace, declaring that this whole conception was New Deal propaganda. "They have no more to do with peace," he said, "than cheese has to do with chalk."

There are variations in degree of Republican opposition to the trade pacts, ranging from that just cited by Mr. Fish to others who favor the treaties but have conscientious constitutional scruples about delegating so much authority to an executive agency.

Democratic leaders, on the other hand, continued hammering away at the point that foreign nations are using trade pacts continuation as a postwar test of United States willingness to give world collaboration.

Alabama Mine Explodes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 11 (AP)—At least 20 men were killed and five others missing today in an explosion at Praco coal mine No. 10 of the Alabama By-Products Corporation, 20 miles west of here.

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F. C. C. in Tilt With Congress Over 'Rights'

Continued from Page 1

Commission." That is where the third big F. C. C. row now stands at present.

Many Eyes on Contest

Each of these three controversies will be taken up in turn. In sum total, the F. C. C. controversy has headed up around itself most of the present quarrel between the belligerent Congress and so-called federal "bureaucracy." Even the friends of the F. C. C. feel that it cannot for long resist the House, which holds the purse strings. Most of the other bureaus in town, however, take a timid joy in watching the fight, which they dare not offer themselves.

As to the controversy over the Cox fee of $2,500, the Congressman told the House that the Georgia radio station "without any knowledge on my part . . . issued to me . . . a check for $2,500 which was in turn indorsed to me and returned as payment for stock."

Penalty for a Congressman proved to have accepted pay for services rendered in a matter affecting the United States before a Government agency is a maximum $10,000 fine or two years in prison.

The conservative Washington Post has demanded why Attorney General Biddle does not act. "What could be plainer than this statute?" asks the Post. "Why has the Attorney General side-stepped the issue? . . . Unless the Attorney General is ready to enforce the law impartially, he will himself be guilty of gross misconduct in office."

Abuse of Power Charged

On the other hand, Mr. Cox has charged on the House floor that Chairman J. L. Fly is guilty of a "monstrous abuse of power" that he maintains "an active and ambitious Gestapo" that the Commission "is the nastiest nest of rats in the entire country," that it is marked by "Communist operations."

The Dies-Kerr investigation of the three employees of the F. C. C. raises parallel issues. The Dies charges against the three men, one of them exonerated by the Kerr Committee, are of the familiar guilt-through-association pattern. It is not charged that they are Communists. In fact, Federal statutes prevent employment of any person member of a group advocating overthrow of the Government by force. The Kerr Committee, however, finds Dr. Watson, chief analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, and Mr. Dodd, assistant news editor of the service, guilty of having fostered and associated with subversive organizations.

Rejoinder by F. C. C.

Although acknowledging that legal evidence for conviction is wanting the Kerr Committee declared:

"This question has been decided at the bar of public opinion and we shall abide by that decision."

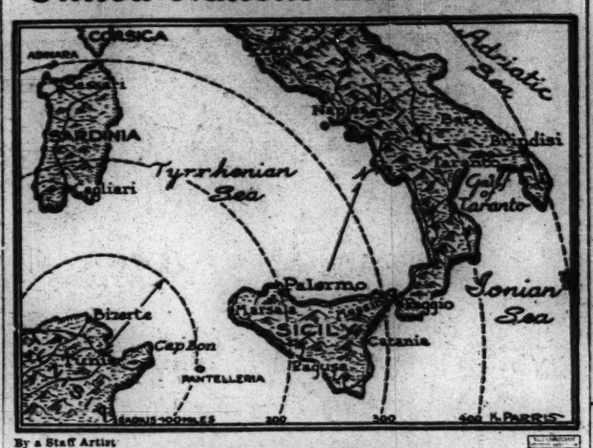
One of the groups with which Dr. Watson is accused of association is "Consumers Union," a rival offshoot of a consumers' group with which the Dies Committee counsel was formerly employed.

In a tart rejoinder F. C. C. declared:

"We hold public opinion in high regard and we believe that the conclusion of public opinion over a period of a century and a half has been that men shall be afforded due process and not convicted upon the basis of rumor or public opinion."

Associated with the same groups with which Dr. Watson is accused of mingling, F. C. C. declared are Vice-President Wallace, Justice Robert H. Jackson, Dorothy Thompson, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Secretary Ickes, and others.

United Nations Look North



By a Staff Artist.

Invasion Steppingstones

This map of the Mediterranean war theater shows the value of Sardinia and Sicily as bases in an Allied attack on the European mainland. Mileage circles illustrate how the islands bring Europe within range of the great clouds of fighter planes which are regarded as essential to any successful invasion attempt.

Allied Strategy in Tunisia Charts Conquest of Europe

Continued from Page 1

mobilized troops — has developed considerably.

The essence of this strategy can be summed up in two words—close integration. Victory in the hills around Tunis and Bizerte was not won by planes, by tanks, nor by infantry, but by co-ordinated use of all three. And in the background was the Navy that brought them there.

Navy Did Its Part

Landing of the Anglo-American expedition in Algeria and Morocco just over six months ago was primarily a naval achievement. The British Eighth Army's victorious desert march from El Alamein to Mareth was predominantly the work of armored cars, etc. The hill fighting in Tunisia itself was mainly a magnificent job on the part of British, American, and French infantry.

But the decisive element throughout all of these phases of the North African campaigns and the conclusive factor which in the end blasted the Axis out of Bizerte and Tunis was air power.

The significance of this last cannot be overemphasized. The truth is that armored cars, tanks, and infantry entered both Tunis and Bizerte virtually unopposed. The only resistance came from a few isolated pockets of German troops either in the cities themselves or in the surrounding hills.

Yet Bizerte was reputed to be one of the most heavily fortified places in the whole Mediterranean area, not to say in the world. It was protected by a series of fortified positions, some of them in near-by hills, others encircling the city itself, which had been described as truly formidable and which a few weeks ago—even a few days ago—were looked upon as offering a serious obstacle to attacking troops comparable to the Germans' much-vaunted "Atlantic Wall."

Furthermore, the Axis had quite a number of excellent airdromes in the area, and they also could call on additional air support from Sicily, if desired.

Axis Blasted Out

What happened? Why did these seemingly well-defended cities fall within a few days, when even the more optimistic experts anticipated a costly campaign of a few weeks at the very least?

The answer is that the Germans and Italians literally were blasted out of their defensive positions in and around Tunis and Bizerte by an air attack on a scale unprecedented in the whole North African campaign—perhaps in the entire war. On May 6 alone 600 tons of high explosives were dropped on the enemy's front and rear.

Messages just received in London from the front emphasize the force of this air attack. More than 2,500 sorties were flown by Anglo-American planes in a single day. This is believed to be a record. More than 2,000 of these were fighters and fighter bombers blasting the way for tanks and infantry. Medium bombers also did a large amount of damage.

The heaviest part of this blitz was centered mainly on a relatively small front four miles long by a thousand yards deep and held mainly by enemy infantry between Medjez-el-Bab and Tunis. For nine hours, four planes a minute attacked enemy positions. Bombers flew a regular shuttle service back and forth until enemy troops were completely demoralized. Some messages assert that the air bombardment on the Germans at the front was heavier than the punishment which the Luftwaffee inflicted from the sky on Poland in 1939 and on France in the spring of 1940.

Leading up to this intensive attack and combined with it were strategic raids on enemy ports and shipping and airfields behind the lines.

It is a point of highest importance that the Allied air forces in Tunisia were able in intensive operations covering only a couple of days to dislocate and all but completely destroy the Axis defensive dispositions in this vital area. For it indicates unmistakeably that the same method of attack would have excellent prospects of similar success against any one of several key points of Germany's "Fortress of Europe."

Where then will the next blow fall? Where will this combined operations technique with emphasis on air attack be applied now?

Big bombing raids by North Africa Air Forces, on Palermo in Sicily and on Pantellaria, an important air base 50 miles east of Cap Bon, in which over 500 planes took part, may well provide immediate answer.

Pattern of Conquest Set

With the British Navy in virtually undisputed control of the sea, and with the British and American Air Forces in Tunisia built up to a point where they can hit the enemy with such strength as they showed in these two raids and in the final phase of the Tunisia campaign, it ought to prove entirely possible to take both of these vital bases in the not-distant future.

The capture of Sicily, perhaps accompanied or closely followed by the taking of Sardinia, then would mean that the stage was set for a simultaneous two-front combined air, sea, and land onslaught on the Continent: On Italy in the Mediterranean, and along the Channel coast of German-occupied France in the West.

There is at the moment a great deal of speculation about other possible invasion points running all the way around the periphery of Europe from Norway to Greece. But the plain truth, as proved once again in the final stages of the Tunisian campaign, is that only where the United Nations possess adequate air bases and overwhelming air strength within the operational range of the single-seater fighter—that is to say within 100 miles or so—can the Allies wage successfully modern warfare of the amphibious type which is essential if the Axis forces are to be overcome without prohibitive losses.

This obviously means that unless, and until, Turkey joins in the war on the Allied side, an invasion via the Balkans would have to wait at least until Crete has been retaken.

Thus the Tunisian victory is, like Cap Bon itself, where the final fighting now centers, a strategic signpost pointing straight at Sicily and Pantellaria as the most probable next steppingstones in the combined-operations march toward the Continent. Once Sicily has been turned into an Anglo-American air base, and probably Sardinia and Crete as well, then the time would be fully ripe for landings on the Continent, to which, as in the case of Tunis and Bizerte, the way had been paved smoothly with bombs.

Germany's 'Atlantic Wall' Against Invasion Shaky

Continued from Page 1

men in the line and keeping the rest for field operations, they tied up in and in front of fortifications the armies which ought to have formed their "mass of maneuver."

The Germans will make no such mistake in their system of guarding their Atlantic flank from invasion. I will quote a few figures in an attempt to show that I have solid foundations for saying this.

The layout of the German Army at the present moment is believed to be approximately as follow: In Russia and Finland 180 to 200 divisions; in Germany and Poland 50 divisions [largely composed of second-line troops]; in Western Europe 40 to 50 divisions; in the Balkans 10 to 15 divisions; and since the capture of Tunis and Bizerte a negligible body of men in Tunisia.

Thus we see that Germany still has nearly two thirds of its army facing Russia while within reach of the Atlantic Wall of nearly twice the length of the Russian front Hitler only has one sixth of his land forces.

In my view this land layout shows pretty clearly that Germany has little fear of any early large-scale invasion of continental Europe from anywhere on the Atlantic Coast.

But the layout of the Luftwaffe is even more illuminating. According to some very recent estimates only 30 per cent of the German air force is so located that it can from its present airdromes participate in warfare in the west.

This 30 per cent includes less than 15 per cent of the Luftwaffe's bomber strength but no less than 40 per cent of Germany's single-seat fighters.

What does this distribution portend? Surely that Germany has kept in the west the fighters with which to oppose the Allied bombers which day after day and night after night attack industrial Germany, but that it keeps a minimum of its bomber strength similarly located because it doesn't believe they will be required in any hurry to smash up invasion landings along the Atlantic Coast.

Germany in the west is on the defensive, but almost entirely against attack from the air. On the other hand, Hitler no doubt feels that unless he made people believe in the impregnability of his land defenses along the Atlantic Wall he might be bothered by too many medium-sized raids [such as Dieppe], any one of which might develop into a serious and permanent threat if he couldn't gather strength for an immediate counterstroke.

The Führer obviously hasn't got men to defend all the dangerous places on this immense coastline of 2,600 miles. Hitler knows that a large-scale invasion can only hope for success under an umbrella of single-seat fighters. He realizes, therefore, that an invasion from the Atlantic is limited to the shores opposite the English Channel.

Although he may feel that the danger of such operation isn't imminent, he cannot ignore the possibility of raids to synchronize with a real attack on his "Fortress" from the shores of North Africa; and if treated with too much contempt any one of these might developed into the "real thing." Hitler therefore boasts of the invincibility of his "Atlantic Wall," hoping to discourage any raids in advance.

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Congress Lags on Peace Program

Continued from Page 1

giving this organization force and power enough to see that the United Nations have a peace force; that the aggressor anywhere will be put down; that institutions will be established which will make possible the peaceful settlement of disputes; and that nations regardless of size will be protected in their internal rights."

Senator Ball remarked that quite often democratic governments lag behind the people in adopting new policies and he contended that the Government "is so lagging today." The Gallup Poll recently found that 74 per cent of the people were in favor of an international police force to prevent future wars.

Four Questions Asked

Senator Ball advanced four reasons why there should be a strong commitment now by the Senate, in the form of either the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution or an effective substitute.

"We need a strong commitment to this basic objective now by the Senate for four reasons," he said. "First, our Allies are going to decide their basic postwar policies during the war and long before it ends. No responsible government can afford to wait until the fighting stops to develop such policies. To do so would simply invite chaos. Our Allies did not wait until the fighting stopped to develop such policies in World War I and they are not doing so in World War II.

"Second, the tremendous political, economic, and military power of the United States inevitably will force us to play a major role in world affairs after the war. An isolationist policy for the United States in the light of the facts of the world today is completely unrealistic. We will help maintain world stability in the postwar world. The question is whether we shall have a strong voice in shaping that postwar pattern now, or whether we shall be forced by circumstances to help maintain a world order which we had little or no part in determining.

"That leads to the third reason for action now by the Senate. The United States is the only great power in which two thirds of the Senate must ratify executive commitments on foreign affairs before they are binding. In view of Senate action on the Versailles Treaty 23 years ago, our Allies can scarcely be blamed for questioning whether the United States will collaborate as effectively in maintaining peace as it is in fighting the war.

Allies Uncertain

"Because of that uncertainty, our Allies are seriously considering what policies they will adopt if they finally conclude that they will have to do the best they can to maintain world stability without the complete support of the United States. That, it seems to me, is the logical interpretation of Prime Minister Churchill's talk of a Council of Europe dominated by Britain and Russia. Any such purely regional approach to what is manifestly a world-wide problem, whatever its emotional appeal, does not meet the issue. Boiled down, it is simply a bigger and better balance of power system, and in the end is likely to lead only to bigger and more terrible wars.

"Positive action now by the Senate defining United States policy would eliminate this uncertainty and make it possible for the United Nations to tackle the problem of preventing future wars on the only basis on which it can be approached realistically—on a world-wide basis. And at the same time, such a positive declaration from America would strengthen tremendously our Government's influence in the international postwar planning now going on. Our proposals will carry much more weight if our Allies are sure we will help to carry them out. And we believe that American influence will be all in the direction of a more democratic, a more just, and a more durable peace.

"The fourth reason for action now is perhaps most important of all. The forces pulling the United Nations together and making for co-operation — our comon cause, common enemies, and the necessity of working together to win the war—are dominant now and will continue so as long as the war lasts. But these cohesive forces will lose much of their strength the moment victory is won.

Little Progress Made

"Unless some agreements on basic principles are reached now, the forces tending to drive the Allies apart — economic rivalries, jealousies, nationalism, militarism, and urgent domestic problems — will become dominant when the war ends and may block effective collaboration to maintain peace. That is why formation of a strong and effective United Nations organization now is essential."

Mr. Mundt told his audience that it was a melancholy fact that 17 months after American entry into the war the Government is no closer to determining how the United States shall assume its rightful position of world leadership than it was 15 minutes after Pearl Harbor.

He advocated the establishment of an official postwar planning commission with a mandate from Congress to determine American policy toward the peace.

"This commission," Mr. Mundt explained, "should sift out the evidence, survey what is needed and what is wanted, and report to the country its findings concerning the basic methods by which a permanent peace and a just and orderly world must be developed.

"It should present first of all the minimum essentials and should suggest, in addition such desirable objectives as conditions seem to warrant.

"It should make these determinations upon the basis of a clear-cut, realistic analysis of the relationship of our domestic economy to foreign policy and the impact of our foreign policy upon our domestic affairs.

Details of Policy

"To attempt to forecast either postwar, foreign or domestic policy without analyzing the impact of one upon the other is to doom the program to failure at the start, since when the two are competitive rather than complementary the one will eventually bring disaster to the other.

"The commission should bring together around one conference table a strictly bi-partisan group of delegates representing equally the Executive, the Congress, and the general public. It should discuss and propose details of policy and not beg the question by contenting itself with a recital of pious principles.

"Peace treaties and world relations, after all, are problems of specific decision and we would do better to face that fact now than to again approach the peace table with nothing more substantial than some pretty phrases and some happy generalities of principle."

Senator Pepper also called for the immediate creation of a body to present the problems of the postwar world to the American people.

He emphasized that the representatives of a postwar conference must know what the American people want before they sit down at the conference table so they will be able to put those wishes into action; that they must be supplied with definite recommendations, not generalities; and that any organization seeking to control and direct the forces making for peace or war in the world must be capable of growth and change.

Stamps to Honor Occupied Nations

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 11

The United States will issue 11 new stamps during the next several months commemorating resistance to the Axis powers by the occupied countries of Europe.

Postmaster General Frank Walker said the stamps would be of unusual design, including reproductions of the Flags of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Austria.

The stamps, of five-cent denomination, will be issued beginning June 22.

Managing of Public Affairs Taken Up by Allies in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

France at Tunis pending arrival of Gen. Charles Maste.

Foremost is the Italian problem. In 1881 Italy had 10,000 nationals in Tunis, while the French had only 700. By 1911 there were 88,000 Italians as against 46,000 Frenchmen.

Present Population

In the next 20 years numbers were leveled to 91,000 Italians by 1931.

The total of Italians has remained at that ever since but meanwhile the French have increased to 120,000.

This explains why the French, although second in the field, have assumed control. They guaranteed Italians survival of their schools, exercise of liberal professions, certain judicial privileges, and some economic advantages. These it is proposed to preserve now that France is in control in Tunis again, although severe measures are being taken against Italians proved to hold Fascist and pro-Axis sympathies.

As a colonist, the Italian has worked on his own little parcel of land. His standard of living has been low. He is frugal and a hard worker. For labor he has been preferred to the native Mohammedan, who is less ambitious, active and capable.

Half Century of Harmony

For half a century the French and Italians lived together in harmony on Tunisian soil. They mixed well—so much so that 30 years ago, when the Italians outnumbered the French two to one, no important political division interfered with the progress of public affairs.

The arrival of Fascism in Italy in 1923 began to change all that. Since then Tunisia has been the scene of unceasing struggle between Mussolini and the French. As the French viewed it, acceleration of the Fascist regime was leading Italy to a system of political blackmail. Italy's ambitions in North Africa were considered too great for the French to accept.

Meantime, the Mussolini Government got busy. Ten thousand schoolchildren in Tunisia became "Fascistized."

Infiltration of Fascism

As a result of this policy, Tunisian Italians willingly or unwillingly came under control of their consuls. These consuls were occupied with making surveys of the land and planning the future expansion of Italy in Africa.

This policy cut two ways, however, for while it gave at least superficial solidarity to the Italians it provoked among the Mohommedans a reaction of fear. They did not want Italian domination in North Africa at any price—as was made clear by ovations given when Edouard Daladier visited Tunisia in 1938. At that time the French Army was powerful and the French were constructing the Mareth Line as a counter to possible Italian threats from Tripolitania.

How Axis influence was reasserted is largely explained by the German strategy of putting the Italians in the background, showing how little they were valued.

German "Justice"

Another German plan was to appear invincible, since strength and justice are qualities Islam hon-

Italians who have shown pro-Fascist or pro-Axis sympathies will be run out of Tunisia ruthlessly. Italians will be removed from administrative posts.

Misled Italians

But Tunisian Italians who are considered merely to have been misled—and that is the great majority—won't be removed from the country as this would impoverish Tunisia unless they are replaced immediately by new immigrants.

The wisest course is seen to be to make the Italians restore damage due to the war which the presence of Axis forces brought to Tunisia and thus to attach them more strongly to the soil on which they have worked hard. This would give them an opportunity to become later, if they so wish, good Africans of the French Empire.

Five Use Parachutes In Louisiana Crash

SHREVEPORT, La. May 11 (AP)—The five-man crew of a medium bomber from Barksdale Field took to parachutes shortly before the plane crashed early last night 10 miles east of West Plains, Mo., the Barksdale Public Relations Office said.

Three fliers landed safely, a fourth suffered minor injuries and the fifth is still missing. Those who landed unhurt were: Second Lieut. B. W. Allgood, pilot; Staff Sergeant J. W. Arnold, gunner, and Sergeant W. W. Krause, radio-gunner.

Plane at Lindbergh Field Crashes Into Marine Huts

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 11 (AP)—An Army experimental plane, failing to clear the ground in a test flight yesterday, smashed into crowded Marine recruiting huts bordering Lindbergh Field and set them afire, killing four men and injuring 63.

Pilot of the plane was Richard A. McMakin, manager of Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation's flight department.

Philadelphia Stores Defy Black Marketers

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, May 11

The 500 members of the Philadelphia Retail Live Poultry Dealers Association failed to open their stores today in a mass protest against what they termed "black market" activities by certain New York dealers.

"We will stay closed until the 'black market' is driven from Philadelphia," declared David N. Feldman, counsel for the Association, as chicken and other poultry disappeared from the market.

Maurice Stern, Office of Price Administration attorney, told the meeting which voted the suspension last night that evidence is being gathered against a group of New York dealers but that the OPA is hindered by a shortage of investigators.

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Tax Argument Boils Down To Amount of Abatement

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—It's not the principle, it's how much—

That's what the controversy over tearing up income tax IOU's boiled down to in the Senate today as members continued cloakroom arguments over the amount of tax abatement that should be granted to get the country on a current payment basis.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a proponent of the Ruml-Carlson "skip a year" bill approved by the Finance Committee, told reporters that tax abatement now seems to have the approval of almost everybody and he couldn't see much left to fight about.

"Tax abatement is approved by nearly everybody at some level," he declared. "There is no matter of principle involved anymore; it's just a matter of degree."

On the other side of the fence, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, an opponent of the Ruml-Carlson bill, conceded this had become almost the sole issue in a battle that dragged through weary months in the House and will open a new phase in the Senate tomorrow.

The Committee-approved Senate measure provides for cancellation of 1942 or 1943 taxes, whichever is the lower, for all persons except those with so-called windfall incomes, and the institution of a 20 per cent withholding levy on wages and salaries as the basic effort to collect taxes currently.

The House bill, on the other hand, cancels only the 6 per cent normal and the 13 per cent first bracket surtax for all taxpayers, leaving those in higher brackets liable for payment of the remainder in the regular way that taxes now are collected.

Eventual Senate approval of the Ruml-Carlson bill seemed likely and advocates were reported laying plans to offset an Administration attempt to revise the measure in conference by seeking to force a prior vote in the House to accept the Senate's version.

This might be done, it was explained, by a motion to instruct the House conferees to agree to the Senate amendments. The Ruml-Carlson bill, in somewhat different form, was defeated previously in the House by the slim margin of four votes.

Staff Aids of 'Mankind United' Sentenced on Sedition Charges

LOS ANGELES, May 11 (AP)—Labeled by the Court as vindictive and merciless rumor-spreaders, Arthur L. Bell of San Francisco, wealthy leader of Mankind United, and 11 of his executive assistants were given prison or jail sentences or fined by Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich.

They were charged with violating the Wartime Sedition Act.

Mr. Bell was sentenced to five years in prison; George G. Ashwell of San Francisco, five years; J. Fred Burkey, Oakland, three years in jail; Max T. Miller, Palo Alto, Calif., three years; Edwin O. Gilson, San Diego, one year in jail; Laurence H. Cook, San Diego, five years; Mrs. Shanna Jakeman, Los Angeles, $1,000 fine or 30 days in jail; Eugene W. Brown, 74, Los Angeles, three years in jail with recommendations he be assigned to road camp because of age; A. Ray Elsia, Los Angeles, five years; Homer G. Wilcox, San Diego, five years; Mrs. Maude Askew, San Diego, $1,000 fine or 30 days in jail, and Bay B. Sharp, Fresno, five years.

"In my entire experience as a Judge I've never seen such vindictive hate and mercilessness as you practiced," the Court told the defendants yesterday in pronouncing sentence.

"It is sedition, not free speech, to repeat unfounded rumors about rotting bodies of soldiers in holds of American ships and insane soldiers being shipped to secret concentration camps."

The indictments charged that Mr. Bell and his assistants conspired to obstruct the draft, sought to promote a totalitarian government in the United States, and conspired to effect an armed revolution.

Mr. Bell, after sentences were imposed, turned to his followers in the courtroom and said quietly: "In spite of the sentences, this case will be appealed and reversed. We believe in the laws of the land."

Defense Attorney Russell Parr said a motion for appeal would be made in U. S. Circuit Court.

Willkie Forecasts Republican Return

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Wendell Willkie said yesterday that he believes that "under progressive leadership the Republican Party will be returned to office in the presidential and congressional elections of November, 1944."

His statement, made public by Simon and Schuster, publishers of his book, "One World," was sent to the London Daily Telegraph as an introduction to a series of articles condensed from the book on his world tour.

"It is also my belief that it would be tragic if people in other lands, and particularly the people of the British Commonwealth, assume that world outlook is the exclusive possession of either political party in the United States," Mr. Willkie said, adding:

"Such an assumption is not only erroneous, but it might produce the very results which those who labor under it fear. It might hamper a Republican administration eager to co-operate with other members of the United Nations to establish a permanent peace and decent living conditions for the whole world.

"The title of my book says in two words what I hope the enlightened progressives of both parties in the United States do or will believe."

Roosevelt Critic Says Own Son Set to Fight

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas, who has criticized the war service of President Roosevelt's sons, said that his son, Milan W., had asked his draft board for noncombatant duty on religious grounds "but has now had a change of heart and will go into the Army straight."

Explaining that the request has been made without his knowledge, the Congressman told a reporter: "He's a deeply religious boy and an independent fellow. He went to school here last semester and got his 1-A classification last February. We have been wondering ever since why he wasn't called up."

Mr. Lambertson last winter asked in the House whether President Roosevelt's sons were not "jerked" from war zones when the going became tough.

All Countries Invited Accept Food-Talk Bid

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—All 43 Governments invited to participate in the United Nations Food Conference opening at Hot Springs, Va., May 18 now have accepted, it was learned at the State Department today.

First of a series of United Nations conferences planned to deal with problems arising out of the war, the Hot Springs parley will discuss a wide range of questions looking toward achievement of a postwar world free from want.

Its agenda touches on such basic problems as the causes and consequences of malnutrition, how more and better food can be produced throughout the world and how it can be distributed to improve living standards in low-wage areas.

The Conference will be purely exploratory and its recommendations will not bind any government.

Other United Nations conferences yet to be scheduled are expected to deal with postwar rehabilitation and relief, mining and strategic raw materials, the establishment of a world organization for maintenance of peace, world air routes, and the international regulation of air traffic.

Following is a list of the Governments whose representatives will attend the Food Conference:

United Nations — Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicarargua, Norway, Panama, Philippine Islands, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

Associated Nations — Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, Iran, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

'Who Was Who' Comes to Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Who's Who in America," containing all the non-living listed in "Who's Who" from its founding in 1897 up to the current edition, has come to stay as an important reference book and future issues will be welcomed by hundreds of libraries.

The 1,406-page volume contains the names of a viscount, eight presidents of the United States, a premier of a Republic, the government of which is now in exile, and 27,447 others meet the two requirements for listing in "Who Was Who." The viscount is William Waldorf Astor. The eight presidents are Cleveland, Coolidge, Harding, Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson. The Premier is Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous pianist and composer, who had a leading part in organizing the Polish Republic in 1919.

The publishers of the book, A. N. Marquis Company, estimate that approximately 800 names will hereafter become eligible annually for succeeding "Who Was Who" volumes.

Harper Resigns Post As Deputy to McNutt

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Fowler V. Harper, one of Chairman Paul V. McNutt's top aids in formation of the War Manpower Commission, has resigned his post as Deputy Chairman.

This was disclosed by official associaties who, while declining to be quoted by name, said Mr. Harper decided to leave because of a conviction that management has been given a dominant position over labor in WMC's policy-forming machinery. They said he would join another Government agency but did not know which one.

Mr. Harper, former Professor of Law at the University of Indiana, was not available for comment and his associates said he had determined to make no public statement.

Indictments of Laundries Held Deficient by Judge

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Judge John W. Clancy in Federal Court May 8 held deficient five indictments and two informations filed against approximately 170 laundry concerns and 108 of their officers doing business in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The indictments, returned last Jan. 7, charged violation of the Sherman antitrust law by price fixing, allocating customers, and attempting to obtain a monopoly.

Fine Locale for Victory 'Plot'

Associated Press

Diana Hopkins Farms White House Garden

Diana Hopkins, daughter of Harry Hopkins, Special Assistant to President Roosevelt, joined in the nation-wide clamor for space for a Victory Garden early this spring. A White House gardener set aside a 20-foot-square flower bed near the Executive Mansion, and she has gone to work with garden tools and seed. When Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins strolled onto the lawn on May 10, they found their daughter busily at work. Mrs. Hopkins had just returned from duty as a volunteer nurse and was wearing her uniform.

Waacs Ready for Any Job Here at Home or 'Over There'

By Donovan M. Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga., May 11—"I want to do a job; if it is over there, all right, if it's here, all right." That's what our Waac driver said when we asked if she wanted to go overseas. And that's the spirit of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as we found it at this Third Waac Training Center. Actually 90 per cent of the Waacs have asked for overseas duty. But they are out to do the job—or rather the scores of jobs—the Army wants done.

There's a story behind those jobs. At first the Army thought there might be four or five jobs women could do to relieve men for combat duty. Today the tasks Waacs have taken over run above 100, ranging from telephonists and typists to truck drivers and technicians, from bookkeepers to bakers and butchers. This post is sending out each week more than a thousand women trained to carry on in place of men who are going to the front, and there are four other training centers.

The Waacs pride themselves on the speed of their basic training, which whips their recruits into shape in four weeks, compared with the 13 weeks the Army requires. That they get amazing results was amply illustrated in the tremendously impressive retreat formation and sunset parade put on here under direction of Commandant of Troops Shimkus. The precision, rhythm, and snap of their marching would have done credit to many an army outfit. The barking of commands, the smart salutes, the careful but smiling observance of etiquette were thoroughly military.

Smile Behind Salute

But the impression the Waacs make goes beyond military externals; it is most of all a matter of attitude. There is a smile behind the salute and enthusiasm behind the most monotonous or menial job. The Waacs say it's because they are volunteers, but one gets the impression that a womanly sense of devotion and self-sacrifice has something to do with it.

"There's a girl," I was told, "who was a theater manager in New York; that one there just had a husband decorated for bravery in the Pacific; one of our officers is a Chinese woman whose relatives have been up against the Japs; one of our girls made $15,000 a year."

Among the auxiliaries (the privates) are women who have found new advantages and perhaps a career in Waac training as well as those who have given up advantages to do the Army's "housekeeping jobs." And the Army is calling for more and more. Many a hard-bitten camp commander has been captured. He may have been determined not to like "those women" but after farmboy typists have messed up his expanding paperwork about so long he may be ready to take some office managers and secretaries from the Waacs. Once he does he's lost.

Specialist Schools

At Oglethorpe basic training is followed by work in the specialist schools for bakers and cooks and transport workers. These courses take four to eight weeks. At other training centers other specialized workers are schooled, and the scope of such activities is steadily widening.

Women are said to have a special aptitude as radio operators and in aerial photography. More than 25 technical jobs now done by the Army Air Force will be taken over by Waacs.

One field many Waacs believe they should have a large part in is postwar reconstruction. They are convinced that the peace will be more likely to last if after this war the Army's firmness is tempered by the understanding and compassion of women in the countries that will have to be rehabilitated.

Observing their work and the spirit of their service here at Oglethorpe even for a short time, it is easy to believe the Waacs are going to do bigger and bigger things both in war and peace.

'Golden Nineties' Art in Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Portraits representative of the work of artists of the "Golden Nineties," including John Singer Sargent, Carolus Durand, and John Alexander, and the works of 28 contemporary painters and sculptors are on view at the "Portraits of Yesterday and Today" exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries in the Gotham Hotel. Admission to the showing, to be held through May 16, is $1, all proceeds going to the American Red Cross War Fund.

There are more than 40 canvases devoted to the "Golden Nineties" section of the showing. Other representative painters whose works are being exhibited include Boldonia, Cecilia Beaux, de Laszlo, and Ramundo de Madrazo.

Among painters represented in the contemporary section are Wayman Adams, Robert Brackman, Douglas Chandor, Lydia Field Emmet, Raymond Neilson, Abram Poole, Savely Sorine, Augustus V. Tack, John Carroll, Howard Chandler Christy, and Charles Dana Gibson.

In the sculpture section, Jo Davidson is showing for the first time his recently completed bust of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. Others with works in this part of the exhibit are Eleanor Mellon, Margaret French Cresson, Wheeler Williams, Paul Manship, and Maj. Stuart Benson, who is on leave from the American Field Service in North Africa.

A daily feature will be the drawing of a door prize entitling the winner to have his portrait or that of a member of his family done by one of the contemporary artists exhibiting.

America's Mothers Honored by Knox

GREAT LAKES, Ill., May 11 (AP)—Navy Secretary Frank Knox accorded top rank to the mothers of America as contributors to the war effort.

Speaking from Washington on the "Meet Your Navy" broadcast over the Blue Network, originating from Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Mr. Knox said in a special Mother's Day message:

"On Sunday we pay tribute to those who are without a doubt contributing most to our war effort, those who have given most—the mothers of America.

"They are giving so much more than I or anyone can justly put into words. And yet I want to say this to every American mother with a husband, son or daughter in service: our nation is only as strong as you are. It reflects your strength, because you are its very heart. Our boys on the fighting fronts are what you, their mothers, have made them. . . .

"Nothing I could say could compensate for the loss you mothers feel whose sons have given their lives to insure America's freedom. Yours was the most precious gift you could offer America and all mankind of the future. In return you have the right to demand of us who are leading the war effort and those who will plan the peace that your sons shall not have died in vain. . .

"To the mothers of our men at sea, to those mothers everywhere who are praying for victory and peace, I send greetings from the officers and men who are bending every effort to achieve those goals at the earliest possible moment. God bless you."

Army Eases Curbs On Overseas Parcels

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 11

The Army relaxed restrictions on shipment of packages to soldiers overseas yesterday, abolishing the requirement that commanding officers must approve the requests before soldiers could receive packages from home.

A request from the soldier will permit the shipment of parcel-post packages provided the envelope containing the request and bearing the Army post-office cancellation mark is presented at the time of mailing. The modification will become effective as soon as the Post Office Department can notify postmasters of the change, probably about a week or 10 days.

Troop and Cargo Plane Crashes in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11 (AP)—An experimental troop-carrying and cargo plane built at the Louisville Curtiss-Wright Corporation factory crashed 10 miles from here yesterday, killing three civilian crewmen, Lieut. Col. J. S. Dexter, director of production for the Army at the plant, said.

The experimental plane, known as the C-76 Caravan, went aloft on its maiden flight Saturday to the cheers of the factory workers who had put it together. The plane at that time was described officially as a troop- and cargo-carrying plane with a wing spread of 108 feet. Its composition was 65 per cent wood.

German War I Agent Seized Again by F. B. I.

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—E. E. Conroy, Special F. B. I. agent said May 8 that a confessed German espionage agent and saboteur of World War I was seized last week again. The F. B. I. agent said the man was taken into custody in 1914 and admitted a plot to blow up the Welland Canal near Buffalo. Mr. Conroy said that the agent received instructions to blow up the canal from Fritz von Papen, German military attache, and that he went to Canada to advance his plan. In recent years the agent had been closely associated with several known Fascist leaders in the New York area, Mr. Conroy added. His name was not disclosed. He was taken into custody as an enemy alien.

Youth Hears Of Peace Job In Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentine youth must take stock of itself in the pressing and changing circumstances of this world of ours and prepare for a "deep change" in outlook and working methods, "which will bring us to a higher level of reality," according to the veteran Socialist leader, Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios.

He made this declaration when, as President of the University of La Plata, the provincial capital of Buenos Aires, he inaugurated term studies at the National College.

It was imperative, he said, for young Argentines to climb to the heights as soon as possible, so they can obtain a complete panorama of life, especially as it will be after the war.

This is an unjust war, he said, forced on the world by the totalitarian states. It is war that man detested, but it is being fought for the maintenance of his rights and dignity. Afterwards, he believed, there will come a new order, with new standards of production, exchange, and consumption, utilizing technical marvels for the common welfare, "because the economic regime which sanctions privilege and cannot guarantee our daily bread will disappear, unless wars are to continue indefinitely."

What is the task of Argentine youth in these circumstances? Dr. Palacios told the La Plata students that it is up to the young men of his country to safeguard human values, assuring peaceful living together for all men, with respect for and liberty of conscience, the promotion of learning, and protection for the fruits of labor.

The youth of nearly all nations, he pointed out, is fighting and sacrificing itself on the battlefields. Argentine youth, so far, has been saved from this sacrifice, but it was essential, he said, there should be the fighting spirit—militancy against ignorance and suffering, against social anarchy and economic slavery.

There can be no indifference before world events, he warned. The Argentine, "forged on the anvil of idealism" and the mixed product of all races, should be an example of what the new species must be.

But the young men, he added, should prove worthy of the new world by revising their outlook and coming into closer contact with world realities.

Power of Mind Over Matter Studied by Army Doctors

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Natural Science Editor

DETROIT, May 11 (AP)—A new branch of medical science dealing with the power of mind over matter is coming out of this war.

It was described, under its technical name, psychosomatic disorders, by Col. L. G. Rowntree, Washington, in a report to the American Society for Research in Psychosomatic Problems and the American Psychiatric Association in annual meeting here.

Psychosomatic diseases are borderline troubles between mind and organs, where it is suspected that the mind is partly at fault. These diseases are one of the reasons why to date 2,800,000 men have been rejected in the first 10,000,000 examined for military service.

"The situation now faced," Colonel Rowntree said, "affords, in all probability, one of the best opportunities ever encountered to determine the exact extent to which psychical factors are concerned in these disorders."

The doctors do not need guinea pigs this time. They have the men under scrutiny by the thousands, and with records of the mental and nervous backgrounds. Among disorders suspected as partly coming from the attitude of mind are asthma, stomach ulcers, neurocirculatory asthenia or shell shock, spasms or short breath, gastric acidity, spastic constipation, one form of colitis, impotency, urinary urgency, and sometimes transient high blood pressures.

Also suspected are a long list of heart troubles, known as functional, in contrast to organic heart troubles. These functional heart troubles include palpitation, rapid pulse, irregular heart - beat rhythms, flushing and paling, and heart consciousness.

In World War I almost no soldier was rejected on account of functional heart troubles. In this war that type of ailment has caused more rejections than organic heart trouble.

The military importance of these functional troubles is that if they prove to be really stemming from mental conditions, they probably can be cured and their victims restored to full health.

Shafer Opens Probe At Selfridge Field

DETROIT (AP)—Representative Paul W. Shafer (R) of Michigan, appointed by the House Military Affairs Committee to investigate alleged irregularities at Selfridge Field, paid a surprise visit to the near-by air base May 9, and immediately launched his probe.

Mr. Shafer, who was accompanied by John W. Winer, the Committee's investigator, said his presence apparently wasn't expected so soon.

"The officers at the field didn't expect to be called for questioning yet," Mr. Shafer said, "and their stories concerning various activities on the post were amazingly different. As a result we obtained information which ordinarily would have taken several days to get."

Mr. Shafer said the evidence of irregularities turned up in the first few hours was enough to have justified the investigation.

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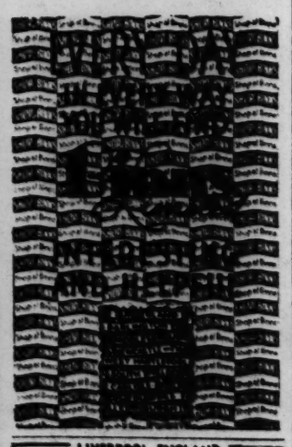

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The Home Forum

Thrift

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE PRACTICE of economy becoming not only a patriotic duty but a necessity, it is worth while to consider the true sense of thrift. It is significant that the derivation of "thrift" is identical with that of "thrive," and that a synonym of "thrift" is "prosperity."

In everyday experience, the thoughtful consideration of the question (II Kings 4:2), **"What hast thou in the house?"** often brings to light resources immediately available, and many a useful enterprise has developed from an honest searching of what one already possesses of talent or other treasure. In this way multiplication has resulted from utilization. Jesus' experience in feeding the multitude is of inestimable significance. His clear perception of God's ever-present supply for all His children enabled the Master to meet the need confronting him. He did not scorn the few loaves and fishes already at hand, and these were multiplied many times. The Master's subsequent admonition, **"Gather up the fragments"** (John 6:12), implies that true abundance also includes utilization of every item.

* * *

Economy is apt to be regarded with a negative connotation of doing without. When exigencies arise, sacrifice of personal comforts and the like is praiseworthy practice and good discipline. But the highest sacrifice, which is right under all circumstances, is the sacrifice of the material sense of things—the exchanging of limited human concepts for spiritually enlightened views. Christian Science explains how to make this sacrifice and also shows that it does not result in restricted human conditions. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 113), **"We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven."**

Because Love was ever at the helm of Jesus' thinking, he beheld everything according to God's vision—spiritual, eternal, flawless, indestructible—and that discernment enabled him to prove the nothingness of every discord presented to him. It may be said of Jesus that he never wasted a moment in thinking mortally because his thinking was ever at one with God. This attitude of thought typifies true thrift, or thriving, which all may emulate.

* * *

The Manual of The Mother Church by Mrs. Eddy carries the By-Law (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5), **"God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist."** Students of this Science, apprehending and claiming the unceasing, ever-adequate supply of all good that God imparts, nonetheless find the wisdom of economy in their human affairs. They learn to be prudent with their time, money, and other resources. When one has disciplined himself to the extent of refusing to squander time, money, or thought in frivolous or harmful activity, he is conserving a reservoir which he can generously draw upon for all right demands.

* * *

In the biography, "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life-Sized Portrait," by Lyman P. Powell, there is recounted an incident showing how Mrs. Eddy learned lessons of thrift at an early age. One winter evening, when Mary and the other children in the family were shelling corn for food for the chickens, a grain of corn slipped from her lap. She started to push it into the fire but was instantly reminded by her alert mother that even that tiny kernel could make a meal for a small chick, and so should not be discarded. In later years, Mrs. Eddy exemplified that it was possible to live in dignity even though her income was meager. Subsequently, when abundant means were hers, she gave generously not only to the church she had established but to many worthy philanthropic causes outside the Christian Science movement.

The true thinker is not afraid to respond to right demands, since there is no possible depletion in unselfishness and magnanimity. Two students of Christian Science, a man and his wife, whose income was very modest, seemed to be faced with many more demands upon their resources than they were able to meet. However, they cheerfully practiced thrift from the standpoint of denying themselves in order to contribute to larger, more general needs—church, just obligations, etc. During this period, they not only met their rightful obligations but also experienced many joyous and broadening opportunities, including travel and other horizon-widening activities. Their rule of putting first things first, worked to bring all manner of unexpected enrichment into their lives, and a positive sense of sufficiency and increase was soon established.

* * *

One seeking to bring out his highest selfhood through the spiritual awakening gained from his study and utilization of Christian Science will avoid the thriftlessness of mortal thinking. Such erroneous, inimical tendencies as gossip, morbid brooding, resentment, self-centeredness, irritation, discouragement, fear, inordinate curiosity, and the like are poverty-bringing. They do not belong to the man of God's creating, who is active in the manifestation of good alone. This man—the true identity of each one of us—is subject only to God's laws of health, prosperity, usefulness, and bliss. In him is established the reign of order, peace, dominion, and righteousness. He thrives because it is God's will. His prosperity is inseparable from his accord with God's law and can never be shaken or diminished on this rocklike foundation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"THE FORD": *An Etching by Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs*

THERE ARE ARTISTS who work in their own little orbit, unaffected by fashion and market, prompted by hobbies and enthusiasms that seem strange, though fascinating, to the curious spectator. Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs is such an artist. Born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, in 1876, his deep devotion to the Middle Ages must have been fostered during childhood by his mother, who was a musician and poet.

Painstakingly, he cultivated the technique of etching and, all told, has produced but a few dozen plates. Each print reveals long and patient planning. It reveals more, for generally the imposing edifices depicted by Frederick Griggs are constructions of fancy. The artist is devoted to the Gothic architecture of England, and through study and imagination has rebuilt great edifices which did exist or well may have. He seems to look back nostalgically to an epoch free of modern momentum and industrialism. It is a yearning which was expressed also by British poets and artists who believed that happier days existed long ago, when tranquillity and sweetness flourished in peacefulness and beauty. Even if this conviction is not too well-founded in actual history, it does reflect a longing in man for perfection.

"The Ford" is one of Mr. Griggs' imaginative compositions. The artist commenced to work upon the plate in 1915, and was not fully satisfied with results until 1924. He dwelt lovingly upon the façades, the towers, roofs, and gables, upon the arches, stairways, and pavements. The houses show the felicitous imprint of time and weathering. The artist has portrayed them as though he knew and loved and pondered every stone and board that went into their making.

DOROTHY ADLOW

L'Économie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PUISQUE L'ÉCONOMIE est devenue non seulement un devoir patriotique mais une nécessité, il vaut la peine d'en examiner le sens véritable. Fait significatif, dans certaines langues le terme désignant l'économie se rattache au verbe "prospérer."

Dans la vie journalière, si l'on réfléchit et qu'on se demande en toute sincérité: "Qu'as-tu à la maison?" (II Rois 4:2) on s'aperçoit souvent que l'on peut sans délai tirer parti de certaines choses; et plus d'une entreprise utile est devenue possible parce qu'on a vraiment examiné les aptitudes et les autres ressources dont on disposait. Ainsi la mise en œuvre de ce qui peut être employé augmente les biens réels. La manière dont Jésus nourrit les foules est pour nous une leçon d'une extrême importance. Comme il percevait clairement l'abondance toujours présente, comme il savait que Dieu prend soin de tous Ses enfants, le Maître put faire face aux exigences de la situation. Il ne dédaigna pas les cinq pains d'orge et les deux poissons qui se trouvaient là, et ces provisions se multiplièrent. Plus tard, le Maître dit: "Ramassez les morceaux qui restent" (Jean 6:12); et ce conseil implique que l'abondance véritable comporte l'utilisation de toutes les ressources.

L'on a tendance à croire que l'économie est une qualité négative, qu'elle consiste à se passer de bien des choses. Sans doute en temps de crise, il faut savoir sacrifier ses aises, renoncer à ses habitudes: c'est un bon apprentissage, un procédé louable. Mais le plus noble sacrifice, celui qui est toujours opportun, c'est le sacrifice du sens matériel des choses, les concepts humains limités faisant place aux vues spirituellement éclairées. La Science Chrétienne explique comment ce sacrifice peut s'accomplir; elle montre aussi qu'il n'a point pour effets des conditions humaines restreintes ou bornées. Mary Baker Eddy déclare, dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 113): "Nous n'avons rien à craindre lorsque l'Amour est au gouvernail de la pensée, mais nous pouvons jouir de tous les biens sur la terre comme au ciel."

Parce qu'en tout temps les pensées de Jésus étaient gouvernées par l'Amour, le Maître voyait les choses selon la vision divine — spirituelles, éternelles, impeccables, indestructibles; et ce discernement lui permettait de prouver le néant de toutes les inharmonies qui se présentaient à lui. On peut bien dire que Jésus ne perdait jamais son temps à penser selon des voies mortelles, car sa conscience était toujours unie à Dieu. Cette attitude mentale, que chacun devrait imiter, représente l'économie véritable.

Le *Manuel de L'Église Mère*, par Mrs. Eddy, renferme ce Statut (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5): "Dieu prescrit que tous les actes des membres de L'Église Mère, La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, soient caractérisés par la sagesse, l'économie et l'amour fraternel." Les Scientistes Chrétiens reconnaissent et déclarent qu'ils ont droit à l'abondance ininterrompue du bien dont Dieu est la source; mais ils se rendent compte que sur le plan humain, l'économie et la sagesse marchent de pair. Ils apprennent à faire un bon usage de leur temps, de leur argent, de leurs autres ressources. Lorsqu'on ne se permet plus de gaspiller le temps, l'argent, les pensées, dans des occupations frivoles ou même nuisibles, on met en réserve un trésor où l'on peut puiser généreusement pour faire face aux demandes légitimes.

La biographie intitulée *Mary Baker Eddy: A Life-Sized Portrait*, par Lyman P. Powell, rapporte un incident qui montre que dès son jeune âge, Mrs. Eddy put apprendre les leçons de l'économie. Un soir d'hiver, les enfants, groupés autour de la cheminée, égrenaient du maïs pour la volaille. Mary en laissa tomber un grain, qu'elle voulut alors pousser dans le feu, mais sa mère vigilante l'en empêcha; elle dit qu'un petit poussin se nourrirait de cette graine, et qu'il ne fallait pas la laisser perdre. Au cours de sa carrière, Mrs. Eddy prouva que même un revenu très modeste permet de vivre avec dignité. Plus tard, lorsqu'elle eut d'amples ressources, elle se montra fort généreuse non seulement envers l'église qu'elle avait établie, mais envers mainte œuvre philanthropique ne se rattachant pas à la Science C' rétienne.

Ceux qui pensent d'une manière juste ne craignent pas de soutenir les bonnes causes, d'aider leur prochain, car le dévouement et la magnanimité n'appauvrissent personne. Deux époux qui étudiaient la Science Chrétienne et dont les ressources étaient très modiques se demandaient comment ils feraient face à toutes leurs obligations. De bon cœur, ils se mirent au régime de l'économie, renonçant à mainte dépense personnelle pour faire leur devoir envers l'église et donner leur obole à des œuvres d'un intérêt général. Pendant cette période, non seulement ils remplirent toutes leurs obligations légitimes, mais ils eurent l'occasion de voyager, de prendre part à des travaux qui leur apportèrent beaucoup de joie et qui élargirent leur horizon. Parce qu'ils mettaient au premier rang les choses importantes, leur vie s'enrichit d'une manière inattendue et le sentiment positif d'abondance et de progrès ne tarda pas à s'établir.

Celui qui cherche, par le réveil spirituel qu'apportent l'étude et la mise en pratique de la Science Chrétienne, à dégager son individualité la plus haute, évitera le gaspillage du penser mortel. Les tendances erronées, hostiles, produisent la pauvreté; à cette classe appartiennent notamment les commérages, l'anxiété morbide, la rancune, l'égoïsme, l'irritation, le découragement, la crainte, la curiosité excessive. Ces choses n'ont rien de commun avec l'homme créé par Dieu et qui ne manifeste que le bien. L'homme réel — la véritable identité de chacun de nous — n'est sujet qu'aux lois divines prévoyant la santé, la prospérité, l'activité féconde, la félicité. Le règne de l'ordre, de la paix, de la maîtrise, de la justice est établi dans sa conscience. Il prospère parce que telle est la volonté de Dieu. Étant d'accord avec la loi divine, il jouit d'une prospérité que rien n'ébranle ou ne diminue, car elle se fonde sur le roc.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "Christian Science: Its Revelation of the Unknown God," will be found on page 13.

More Reliable Signs

BIRDS ARE FAIRER, more reliable signs of a season's progress than any calendar. Dates are not trustworthy in Vermont. You can pick none of them with any assurance of what its weather may be. We have been snowed in on a late Easter. . . . Birds are more dependable. Whatever the temperature, however stubbornly mud may endure, we know by the barn swallow's arrival that spring truly has come over the hills. When the cool quiet of a sunrise is enlivened by a deliriously shaken string of flat-toned little bells, we are certain that it is mid May, that the tide of life moves toward flood, that our bobolink has come back, and that, for a few weeks now, we shall live in the presence of undiluted ecstasy.—From "Members of the Family," by FREDERIC F. VAN DE WATER. (New York: John Day.)

The Mystery of Trees

EVERY SPRING when maple branches begin to bud, to make knots like Cluny lace against the sky, I always wonder the same thing and ask myself: "How do they know it is time to begin?"

Of course, there's no use asking anybody else, as I learned long ago. People merely answer: "Why, it's spring. The sap is rising."

Which isn't really an answer at all.

So, now, in silent wonder I walk around and watch the locusts and apples, the oaks and poplars and beeches, each pushing out in its appointed turn. Somewhere inside their quiescent trunks, they have hidden the patterns of all these new leaves, the winter through. Now the trees are waking again, dressing themselves with fresh green. How is it that every one remembers what shape its leaf ought to be? They never seem to make mistakes! The poplar always wears her little hearts; the oak, its stiff fans cut at the edges like some chinoiserie or rococo-work. Yes, assuredly, every tree knows its own clothing. And what intricate garments they are! An elm's umbrella puts to shame the most splendid parasol ever carried above the head of any Oriental potentate. When you tilt back your own head and stare up, another question slips from your lips: "How is it that a tree can toss out thousands of leaves all shaped alike, yet no two precisely the same?"

A sense of marvel glows within you, mixed with ecstasy and humbleness. Perhaps you may whisper to yourself, there under the elm's arch: "Hidden in us, we humans, too, have beautiful patterns—the patterns of dreams."

Perhaps we look at the elm with wistful envy, because our dream designs have failed to make a high arch in the light. Nevertheless, they are here within us, waiting for another season, for their own appointed time! With this thought, we console ourselves and stroll along to stand beneath the beeches.

* * *

Whenever I see a beech tree, it reminds me of two things—the forest of Fontainebleau and Hans Christian Andersen. I think that French beeches, with their smooth, giant trunks and long memories of history, must be the most beautiful beeches in the world. Always along the grassy aisles silver huntinghorns seem to resound. If one stops to hearken, the echo of kings' bridle-bells sings against the ear. The kings are gone. The stags remain, and, every so often, an alert eye may come upon the light print of a hoof. Then gladness seizes you, for it is good to find this trace of a living stag!

Hans Christian Andersen loved leaping creatures and growing trees in a way no hunter can. One summer's day in his youth, this fairy-tale-teller was invited to visit Crown Princess Caroline's country palace, Fredriksberg, not far from Copenhagen. On his long legs, the lonely, eager lad strode out from the city and was liberally entertained. Princess Caroline was a simple and kind person, who soon set the shy Hans Andersen at ease. The palace with its yellow walls and copper roof was a hospitable, unpretentious place. With hope and joy and a paper bag full of fruits, Hans Christian strolled away from its doors through the park. He sang, he stooped and spoke to the flowers, fancying himself quite alone in the vast, cool expanse. It was wonderful to feel free of the stones of the city! He threw both arms around a slim beech and put his mouth against its bark, smooth as pewter. A tree was something to be glad about, to be grateful for! This beech would understand his kiss. But, unluckily, a stableman didn't!

"Are you crazy?" suddenly a gruff voice demanded.

Like a startled stag, without explaining that he had been the Princess's guest, the lad bounded off toward Copenhagen.

For those who love trees, there is poignance is this episode, related by Signe Toksvig in her colorful "Life of Hans Christian Andersen." Signe Toksvig is herself a Dane—she understands the mystery of trees and the truth of fairy tales! Her book stands on my shelf of favorite volumes, next Fabre's "Wonder Book of Plant Life."

* * *

In many lands, for many ages, humans have pondered the beneficence of these towering, plumed companions. Orientals picture life itself as a tree. It is a lovely idea and often this symbol of aspiration appears on Persian rugs.

But not only in the East are trees appreciated; much history has been wound around their trunks in the West as well. The Basques held their early parliaments under a great oak. Here, at stated periods, they foregathered and stood beside their horses to make laws for their people. The Basques have ever been a democratic race. Above their ancient lintels, side by side, are graved the names of man and wife who built the house together and planted the orchard roundabout it; apricots perhaps or apples or cork oaks, for stoppering bottles and soling sandals. In summer, the Basques wear sandals; in winter they wear sabots to keep their feet warm. Very clearly I recall the cheerful click-clack of children's shoes, only a few seasons since, along the lanes of St.-Jean-de-Luz.

Indeed, from man's beginning, the trees have given him many things for comfort and cheer—his hut, his drum, his hearth fire, his canoe, also the celestial-voiced violin. And this last brings us back to mystery again. How is it that pieces of pine, maple, and willow, cunningly fitted together, find such a voice? We can only shake our heads and say: "When a violin plays, one hears the dreams of trees and the dreams of men singing together. Yes, so it must be!"

AMER PINDAR

Bluebird

There's little enough of life around,
I said as I poked the solid ground,
There's little enough of life for birth,
I said as I prodded the stiff earth.
But in here somewhere under stones,
Away from frost and white dry bones
Of winter, in here in the shade
The blue hepatica unafraid
Should bloom by now on a stem of jade.
There's little enough of life, I said,
And maybe the hepatica is dead,
And nothing's left but the dust and me
And the scarlet blooms of the maple tree.
Then suddenly was it the sky I heard
Trying to copy a bluer blue?
Or was it the bluebird's wing that shook
Such brilliant color I had to look?
Whatever I heard, whatever the sound,
I'll not waste time on hepaticas,
The bluebird's up in the maple tree
Flashing his blue wings happily,
And the indigo note from his vibrant throat
Will bring the hepaticas tumbling out.

ELIZBETH JANE ASTLEY

A Signal Year For Freedom

IN THE VERY MONTH of May, 1860, in which Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, wrested Sicily from the control of Austria, and entered Palermo as a conqueror, Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people, was nominated for president of the United States. That month was the opening of a new era for the world—the era of freedom—the age of Lincoln.

In that same year, John Stuart Mill, the Englishman, published his famous essay "On Liberty." The three men may be said to represent the three phases or degrees of real freedom. For Garibaldi was a patriot by revolution; Mill was a patriot by theory; Lincoln was a patriot by a stern but loving conservatism. And, of those three phases, the noble conservatism of Lincoln—which was based on his immortal words: "with malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right"—has best stood the test of time, and has been the keynote to the world's truest and surest progress.—From "The Story of the Nineteenth Century," by ELDRIDGE S. BROOKS. (Boston: Lothrop.)

Patterns of Literary Rhythm

VERSE . . . HAS AN ideal pattern, very largely subjective, of meter and rhythm, to which the poet must fit his thought. If the words fit into the pattern too perfectly, the verse is monotonous; good verse has a constant struggle between the sense of the words as brought out in the prose reading, and the ideal metrical and rhythmical pattern that must be felt in the verse reading. In this struggle, it is the yielding now of one force, now of the other, which gives variety to fixed verse. Prose, of course, having no such ideal framework, can have no struggle between form and thought; variety in prose must come from constant changes in the rhythm itself.

Words arranged in long stretches of perfectly even rhythmical pattern will make monotonous verse or montonous prose. . . . Prose has rhythm as well as verse, though prose rhythm is more irregular, and in the ordinary kinds of writing, more difficult to perceive. In both there is an approach to equality of time intervals between stresses, but we are seldom conscious of this equality in prose reading. . . . Whether this equality is as nearly exact as it is in verse or in music may be questioned; there is merely a tendency toward it. It probably approaches closer to exactness in speeches and sermons than in ordinary conversations.

The chief differences, then, between fixed verse and prose are that, though both may approach an equality in time divisions, verse has distinct groups of time divisions, which we call lines; and the divisions in verse must have some regular agreement as to the number of syllables in each—i. e., must have a rhythmical pattern. . . .

The effect of any of the forms . . . —verse, free verse, rhythmical prose, and ordinary prose—is dependent to a great extent upon the way it is read. A poor reader is likely to ignore the intention of the author and miss a carefully wrought artistic effect. The finest Shakespearian verse when spoken on the stage today usually becomes merely fine rhythmical prose, because most actors seem unable to give it properly expressive interpretation without obscuring the pattern; and the rhythmical prose of Ruskin, Pater, or the Authorized Version may be read to sound like the morning paper.—From "The Writing and Reading of Verse," by C. E. ANDREWS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Basic Facts in Subsidies ..... ***By R. L. S.***

That part of the public which tries to keep up with war economics will now have to find out something about subsidies. The Administration, under labor pressure, has come out for a tentative subsidy program to "roll back" certain meat and other food prices 10 per cent. It has been estimated the preliminary cost will be around $300,000,000.

This is an effort to sketch in the highlights of the situation. It is a highly controversial subject and it is curious that it is only now taking hold. The thing that has precipitated the matter is the coal strike threat.

To begin with then, Great Britain and Canada are using subsidies for all they are worth to keep down costs of essential foods and, in connection with other anti-inflationary devices, the system has undoubtedly worked. From the very outset Leon Henderson advocated subsidies as a supplementary means of curbing living costs, but Congress reacted violently. Instead of getting subsidies, Mr. Henderson was forced out. His assistant, J. K. Galbraith, continued the fight.

The British and Canadian subsidy system does not mean that prices of all goods are reduced by payments out of the Treasury, which come ultimately from the taxpayer. That would be a dangerous system. Undoubtedly, government subsidies are susceptible to risks and abuses. But in war one takes risks. As we explained in an article in this space in mid-April, certain subsidies are now used in the United States.

Example in Metals

Food subsidies can be used to finance the spread between processors and retailers, particularly to keep crucial high-cost producers in business. To take a simple case, the country needs every bit of copper, lead, and zinc it can get. Some United States mines can produce cheaply, others with difficulty and at a high cost. One way to keep the high-cost mines in operation would be to let all prices skyrocket. But it is cheaper for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subsidize the high-cost mines, while pegging down the price as a whole.

In the long run, properly administered subsidies cost less, economists believe, than would a run-a-way price on the whole output.

The subsidy system which the United States, almost alone among the warring countries, has neglected in connection with living costs, is not the panacea which some new-found advocates insist. Attention has been drawn to it recently by Walter Lippmann and by radiocasts by Raymond Gram Swing and Dorothy Thompson. None of these three, so far as I have read or heard, has presented a complete picture, although they have performed a great service in opening up the subject.

Cost-of-living subsidies are a vital part of any complete anti-inflation program. But they are only one player on the ball team. Without them the team has only eight men. A team has to be complete, of course, to win games. But the game is also won by teamwork, the interplay of all the elements—price controls, ceilings, subsidies, bond purchases, savings, taxes. And the key player of the anti-inflation team—the pitcher—is taxes.

Britain and Canada are currently paying half the cost of the war out of income; the United States only one third. That means there is a correspondingly large inflationary gap of excess purchasing power in the United States to compete for scarce goods and to send prices up and establish "black markets."

The next point about subsidies is the relationship between the Executive and Congress on the issue. There is no use beating about the bush. Congress as been against subsidies. The Executive, as represented by Messrs. Henderson and Galbraith, and later by Prentiss M. Brown, Claude R. Wickard, and others, has all along known the need for subsidies. But, as in the field of taxes, Congress has been obviously reluctant to do anything. The Farm Bloc has been particularly opposed.

Mr. Roosevelt's Action

Now living costs have reached a crisis where something must be done, and the Executive has acted. I think we would be deceiving ourselves if we did not acknowledge that what President Roosevelt is doing is in defiance of Congress. I think there is a close analogy between his proposal on subsidies and his method of seeking to limit incomes to $25,000, net, by executive action. Congress, of course, blocked the latter.

The subsidy matter is a great deal more important, however, as a dollar-and-cents issue. Congress will have a veto when the RFC asks for new authorization for proposed subsidies. If Congress has the courage of previously expressed convictions it can withhold funds. Otherwise the White House will win by default, as Mr. Roosevelt did in his destroyer deal with Britain.

Some Farm Bloc Congressmen oppose subsidies deliberately, seeking all-round higher, and inflationary, farm prices. Others, and I think most, oppose the idea negatively, because they are unable to understand it and do not grasp its economic basis.

One thing, I feel, is certain. If large-scale RFC subsidies are adopted they will cost a great deal more than the initial White House sum mentioned. Congress might as well know that now as later. Britain's subsidy program costs currently $600,000,000 a year and the American program might well cost three times that, or more, even though the United States is an agricultural nation.

The Country Speaks: Cincinnati

An Idea Pays Dividends ..... ***By Marvin S. Gilbert***

Even those who so often have reminded visitors that the co-operative plan of education originated in Cincinnati, did not realize until today that this simple idea played an important role in bringing about Russia's present military might.

This fact came to light when Prof. Clyde W. Park, head of the Department of English in the University of Cincinnati's College of Engineering and Commerce, made public a chapter in his forthcoming biography of the late Dean Herman Schneider, founder of the co-operative system.

The chapter gives a hitherto unreported account of Dean Schneider's consultations with Russian educators, which led to their widespread adoption of the educational technique which alternates seven-week periods in school with seven-week periods of actual work in the field for which the student is training himself.

To the Russians about to launch upon their huge Five-Year Plan, this system of education offered the quickest and most practical way to train the technicians needed to follow through with their ambitious scheme. Russian youth could work side by side with the foreign experts as they learned, too, the theory of modern engineering and agriculture.

As Professor Park points out in this biography, "In striving toward economic self-sufficiency, with its necessary emphasis on large scale agriculture, manufacturing and various phases of production and transportation, the Soviet Government was obliged to devise an equally ambitious program for the education and training of its young people."

The highly practical plan introduced at the University of Cincinnati by Dean Schneider in 1906, and copied subsequently by many American colleges, appealed to the Russian educators as the answer to their problem. They sent Prof. Albert Paul Pinkevitch, President of the Second State University of Moscow, to confer with Dr. Schneider in the spring of 1929. While here he announced that the Cincinnati plan would be used at once in 75 colleges in Russia, involving 40,000 students.

Professor Pinkevitch's visit was followed a year later by Prof. Serge Tambovtzev, who had been given the task of organizing a co-operative program for the technical colleges in the U. S. S. R. He reported that 65,000 engineering students in his country had already been put on the co-operative basis, and 15,000 on the same plan in agriculture.

These professors saw fulfillment of their dreams in the idea of continuous training through practice which they credited to the Cincinnati engineering dean and which they told their people came to him during his student life when he earned his living by working in industry.

Success for the idea, the Dean's biographer points out, was evidenced in the return of many American engineers who were released as native Russians became qualified to take over their work and in the industrial preparedness which has been the necessary foundation for Russia's military might today.

Thus, we find new fruitage in the Cincinnati educator's contribution to co-operation—the strengthening of an ally against the German aggressor.

To Change the Subject:

Smiles and a National Anthem Indelibly Imprinted ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

Certainly Californians are going to remember for a long time the coming of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, even as will others throughout America. Maybe it is not impolitic to hope that Californians will remember her with a special kind of remembrance because this State overviews the Pacific, and has plenty of reason to understand her vital message of confraternity among peoples and races won through common sacrifice and common determination in an era of purposed warfare.

But I shall remember her coming simply for her smile and for the Chinese National Anthem. The first gave hope to my own desire to move toward greater wisdom; the second, as a song should, made clearer to me than before the essential joy of worth-while striving.

A considerate friend, reading that I was going around humming what of the anthem I could recall, sent me a mimeographed copy of San Min Chu I, with music and words—the latter as translated by a missionary. Already, in the safe privacy of my office, I have sung it through. To be played and sung "tempo di march," my own performance has left very much to be desired. But singing it brings back the recent morning when a throng stood on tip-toe to see Madame as she stepped out of the shining automobile in which she had ridden from our Union Station with the Mayor to the steps of Los Angeles City Hall.

Gay and Amazingly Quiet Chinese Group

I stood near a very gay but amazingly quiet chorus of Chinese boys and girls who were going to welcome Madame by singing the Chinese National Anthem when their home country's emblem was hoisted alongside the "Stars and Stripes." That chorus fascinated me because its quietest members were some Orientals in arms who never even wiggled. My daughter, of the same tender and boisterous age [according to American standards], would have been at the car to greet Madame before anyone could have said Confucius, but these decorous infants never even winked. If the differences seem significant, and once in a while the American parent wishes [oh, just for a moment maybe] for a chance to send his children to a Chinese school, it is reassuring to remember that variety is the spice of life in world-wide as well as in individual experience.

Madame Chiang graciously said, at a dinner given in her honor at the Ambassador Hotel, that the Pomona College Glee Club sang the Chinese National Anthem—to return to my theme—with amazing finesse. Modestly, I assert they could hardly have sung it with more fervor than "yours truly." Doubtless they did not excel their young competitors at City Hall, nor would they have tried to—nor I. But I claim this distinction as an American: I have whistled it in my bath, put the baby to bed with it, robbed the office of peace by humming it. Can you say as much?

Happily, Madame Chiang's smile abides with me a quieter recollection. As a member of the press, I gladly shared an opportunity to observe it at close range. I should like to try describing it, even though it has been well described before.

The setting for her smile—or smiles, in this case—was the conference room where with graciousness that came close to buoyant generosity Madame met us—the ladies and gentlemen of the press, she called us. It was a small room, very moderne, and just the size to make us feel that we were really having a visit with her. She did not talk about Los Angeles, somewhat to the regret of some of the local reporters, I think. There was no time for it. The urgent questions of that half hour had to do with world matters. Later, she paid our City a great compliment by staying here longer than she had planned to and saying that she did so because she liked it.

Smiles and Almost Reverence for Humanity

For every questioner, she had both serious attention and her very rewarding smile. Even where topics turned controversial, touched on matters a few would have left unmentioned, and required her very careful speech, she always smiled in a way that virtually bespoke a tremendous respect, almost a reverence, for humanity. It looked to me as though out of her profound experience, an experience that has measured the best she could offer against the extremity of human need, she has learned so well the possible breadth of life that she can always find welcome and room for the entertaining of divergent views even while she holds stoutly to her own.

Only a reporter's conclusion, it is nevertheless an altitude of attitude which this West Coast, facing the Pacific in these days, is learning it very much requires. With due respect to everyone, humorist and all, Los Angeles, for instance, can no longer be Peoria-with-palms or Iowa-by-the-sea, any more than the Midwest can fail to be a tower of strength to this City it has helped build. In particular, it is sure that from Madame Chiang's outlook this Coast gathers incentive to be firm with the enemy, but just and compassionate at the same time.

For really the Chinese National Anthem requires that, not only from the people for whom it was written, but from us who are China's allies. Here are the words given to me in translation:

> . . . Our country's aim
> To build our land for peace on earth.
> Press on, comrades, people's vanguard,
> Ever striving to reach our goal.
> Be strong, be brave, be true, have faith,
> One heart, one mind, forevermore.

Czechs Strike Telling Blows in Fight to Free Europe

Air Force based in Britain has fine record patrolling sea lanes and in raids on Europe—Fliers foiled Hitler's attempt to capture planes—Troops battle enemy on many fronts.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Up to date, Czechoslovak Spitfire squadrons operating from a base in Western England have destroyed no less than 167 enemy aircraft. Daily patrols over thousands of ships form the larger art of the Czechoslovak routine duties.

The effectiveness of this constant patrolling is proved by the fact that in the first six months of 1942, the Luftwaffe's efforts were the smallest compared with any previous six-month's period of the war over the southwestern approaches, where the Czechoslovak fighters were on patrol.

Many of the Allied convoys in the Atlantic are escorted by Czechoslovak fliers and are protected by them against the attacks of the enemy. In the offensive operations against the European Continent, Czechoslovak fliers escort the different types of bombers—the Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Bostons, Whirlwinds, and Hurricans.

Moreover, Czechoslovak fliers have carried out successful attacks against enemy vessels in the British Channel. They have destroyed gun nests, factories, and communications in Northern France.

Co-operates with RAF

These Czechoslovak fighting units are co-operating with the British Royal Air Force. They form the advance guard of the Air Force of the Czechoslovak Republic which Hitler intended to destroy.

The history of the Czechoslovak Air Force is inspiring.

In 1918-1919, when the Czechoslovak Liberty had been reconstructed, there did not exist a single airplane factory on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic. In 1936 Reich Marshal Hermann Göring proclaimed that the Czechoslovak Air Force was one of the leading air forces in Europe.

In 1938, before the Munich crisis, the Czechoslovak Army disposed of more than 3,000 warplanes, seven airplane factories, and three factories for airplane motors.

Nazis Foiled

After the German invasion of Czechoslovakia on March 14, 1939, the Nazis took possession of the Czechoslovak Air Force. However, the German pilots were not able to fly the confiscated Czechoslovak airplanes to Germany because of their special construction. The Nazis made tempting offers to the Czechoslovak pilots to carry out that job. Hundreds of Czech pilots applied for the job. But the Nazis reckoned without the host. Of the planes that started for the trip to Germany under the command of Czech pilots, not a single one arrived in Germany.

With the annoyed Gestapo officials on board, the planes landed in Poland or Soviet Russia. All the machines that had to make forced landings in Germany burned up or crashed on their landing.

Thus the Czechoslovak Air Force disappeared under the eyes of the Germans. The Czechoslovak fliers also disappeared. They reached France and England by adventurous and dangerous ways.

Thus it became possible for the Czechoslovak fliers in England to form a fighting unit of utmost effectiveness.

Up till now, they have already carried out more than 20,000 air operations. Some 1,300 times they have operated over Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe, dropping 3,000,000 pounds of explosives and 97,000 incendiaries.

The Czechoslovak bombers have successfully attacked enemy submarines, and 31 of the pilots have received decorations for their bravery from the British.

Czechoslovak fighters are not only carrying out operations from England. They also are fighting in the Middle East and in Africa. Czechoslovak air cadets are trained in six flying schools in Canada. The Czechoslovak air contingents in Great Britain number over 1,000 trained men, and many others are in training.

Besides the Czechoslovak fliers, there are Czechoslovak infantry units fighting in the Middle East. They have participated in the operations in Syria and in the Lebanon. From there they went to Libya, fighting successfully at Tobruk and Bengasi. A great number of their commanding officers were members of the Czechoslovak Legion in World War I who had fought against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Now they have proved their experiences as war veterans.

Czechoslovak units, which took an active part in the defense of Tobruk and in the Syrian campaign, have been reorganized in Palestine. In September, 1942, they left again for the front.

Another part of the Czechoslovak troops is fighting in Russia. These troops, numbering about 3,000 men, formed the first foreign unit fighting side by side with the Russian allies. Many of them were awarded decorations by the Russian High Command.

These troops are getting their training on the basis of a special military agreement that exists between the Czechoslovak Government and the Russian and British Governments.

Experienced Commanders

The Commander in Chief of the Czechoslovak Forces in Great Britain is Gen. Sergej Ingr. The Commander in Chief of the Czechoslovak Flier Squadrons in the United Kingdom is Gen. Bohus Miroslav. Both are highly experienced and distinguished generals.

The Czechoslovak forces which were removed from France to Great Britain, numbering several thousand, now constitute an independent brigade. It is receiving recruits from all parts of the world and includes Czechoslovaks who came to Great Britain with the Canadian forces. Czechoslovak women in Great Britain have joined the British service formations.

A number of Czechoslovaks are attending a finishing school for staff officers at the Polish Higher Military School in Great Britain. So large is the number of educated men in the Czechoslovak Army that entire platoons consist of university graduates.

The Czechoslovak Red Cross in London is the center of the social services for the Czechoslovak armed forces.

The fighting spirit of the Czechoslovak troops does not only aim at the reconstruction of the Czechoslovak Republic. These troops are Allies and representatives of a United Nation. They are fighting for a new and liberated Europe and for a new democratic world in the spirit of the first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, under the leadership of their President, Dr. Eduard Beneš.

Czechoslovaks Fight On Against Nazi 'New Order'

Upper: These Czechoslovak soldiers in Great Britain proudly display their standard on a Bren gun carrier. The inscription reads: "Victoriously Forward for Honor and Fatherland." The flag is the present of Yugoslav women as a token of Yugoslav-Czech friendship. Center: Czechoslovak fighters in the Middle East, two of them university graduates. Lower: These twin antiaircraft machine guns are just one example of the modern equipment of the Czechoslovak Army in Britain.

Postwar Powers for Australia Founder in Sea of State Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 11—Although a constitutional convention composed of premiers and opposition leaders from all Australian Parliaments decided at the close of last year that it was desirable to give the Commonwealth Government augmented powers to deal with major aspects of postwar reconstruction, the actual transference of powers had not yet been made.

The convention drafted a Commonwealth powers bill which gave the Commonwealth adequate powers to deal in the immediate postwar period with employment, prices, production, distribution of goods, marketing trusts and monopolies, family allowances, transport, health, and some financial matters to complete the Commonwealth's power to control investment and exchange.

As the bill represented a compromise negotiated by gatherings truly representative of each State Parliament, it reasonably was expected that those Parliaments would ratify it quickly, But conservative groups in four of the six State Parliaments jealously guarding state rights have stirred up opposition which it was thought had been overcome.

South Australian amendments have curtailed the drastically proposed powers on employment and marketing. West Australia accepted only 70 per cent of the proposals. The Tasmanian Upper House rejected the bill outright. Victoria not only has put a time limit on the period for which the powers are to be granted, but also has made its acceptance conditional on acceptance by all the other States. Confusion resulting from treatment received by the Commonwealth powers bill has caused a serious problem for the Federal Government.

The Government declared six months ago that agreement on the extra powers was urgent. Six months' delay scarcely can have lessened that urgency, so it is reasonable to expect that the Government will speedily put into effect whatever plans it may have for the rescue of its foundered powers bill. The most obvious course for the Government to adopt is to place the matter before the electors by way of a referendum. An additional argument in favor of this plan is the fact it is taken for granted that Federal elections will be held before the end of the year—thus the referendum could be taken at the same time with little more expense and little additional disruption of the war effort.

This combination of referendum and election might also prove very good tactics from the Government's viewport. Seeing that the Federal Opposition supported the Commonwealth powers bill when it was submitted by Attorney General Dr. Herbert V. Evatt to the Federal Parliament, it could scarcely advise the electors to vote against the plan if it is submitted to a referendum. Thus the Opposition would be placed in a position in which, although it would be urging the people to turn out the Government, at the same time it would be supporting the Government's plea for greater powers.

But before deciding finally to put the matter to referendum test in preference to attempting new negotiations with the states Prime Minister John Curtin has to consider one important point—how far have activities of Labor Minister Edward J. Ward and Minister for War Organization of Industry J. J. Dedman prejudiced the Federal Government's case?

There is no doubt there is building up of resentment against and suspicion of the new bureaucracy which is flourishing increasingly in all phases of life touched by these two vital Ministries. If state righters concentrated their opposition to the powers bill on painting for the electors a picture of these two Ministers using "arbitrary powers now being sought to ride roughshod over traditional rights and liberties of the people," they well might succeed in stampeding the electors into refusing powers they willingly would have insisted on the states handing over six months ago.

That is the possibility Prime Minister Curtin must consider seriously before deciding to throw the powers bill to the people for decision, but as he believes it is just as essential in the postwar period as in the actual conduct of the war to have one authority to make major decisions for all Australia, the present guess is he will take up the gauntlet thrown down by the recalcitrant states and fight out the issue in the referendum arena with the electors as final judges.

Prime Minister Curtin's general attitude on the need for concentrating all effort on the war and winning the peace again was demonstrated recently when he announced he was "becoming quite stubborn about requests" reaching him. Mr. Curtin, indicating what the requests had in thought, said men were wanted for firewood cutting, to keep gold mines going, more copper was required, somebody wanted wool appraisement carried out nearer the farm, another wanted more tobacco, and another more beer.

Brewers would then come in with, "What about more malt?" and so on. He said he knew these things were more or less important. He knew the national morale must be sustained, economic services carried on, and war weariness guarded against. But in his position, he pointed out, he must make decisions irrespective of what Tom, Dick, Harry or the Chamber of Commerce, trades unions, or the country party might do.

In other words, he wants full powers. Incidentally, Mr. Curtin again repeated his "clear and unqualified" assurance that despite the statements by two members of his Ministry which have been interpreted otherwise, no attempt would be made to socialize Australia—apprehension concerning which well might influence votes should the Government hold a referendum on the powers bill.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Little Girls' Clothes Must Suit Them

By Evelina Jackson von Ladau
Director, Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Consider this department store scene—a mother buying a coat for her small daughter. The child pirouettes happily in a simple lightweight, navy box coat, with small buttons, and a fine red line making square cross-bars. Piquant features and tiny pigtails take on an elfin quality so definitely childish. The mother hesitates. "Let's try this one," she says.

On goes a beige, spongy, nubby tweed in large-scaled plaid such as adults wear. The back is belted, adding two extra thicknesses of bulky material. Buttons are the size of fifty-cent pieces, the collar is large in scale and notched, but worst of all are the padded and built-out shoulders such as adults wear. The youngster is overwhelmed and squirms forlornly. The beige drains her delicate coloring and the bulk swamps her. With pleading eyes she gazes at the simple blue. The story has a sad ending—mother buys the beige and the navy is left behind with a part of the child's heart.

Child Has Individuality

Mothers, please remember that your young daughter is a person with a definite individuality, life and figure, quite different from your own. Do consider the scale of the material, the pattern and the buttons in relation to her little figure.

Mother and daughter combinations should be used with the greatest care, and the temptation to turn daughter into a carbon copy of mother should be resisted. However, the importance of mother as daughter's first preceptor, sowing the seed of good taste, cannot be over-emphasized. The average parent recognizes the importance of thoroughly training the mind and developing good habits but she often underestimates the value of aesthetic development. Good taste, if neglected in the child, cannot be expected to merge full-flowered in the young woman.

In order to teach the youngster, the mother herself must understand clearly the best design expression as it relates to the child, and to develop the child's own expression by directing it into the path of best example. Exercising every care in the selection of books, music and pictures for her little one, she sometimes finds herself without a standard by which to judge when it comes to clothes, or perhaps she fears that attention in this direction may lead to the problem of vain conceit. This fear is quite groundless if the child's interest is directed to the expression of ideas.

One wise mother of a delightful five-year-old had a special drawer with tiny compartments in her daughter's dresser. Each compartment contained a little ribbon neatly rolled or tied. Together, each morning, they chose the dress to be worn that day and then Myrna proceeded to select a ribbon with serious consideration of its relation to the dress. She was learning to differentiate between color tones. In this way her mother is encouraging and developing good taste and love of color so that when Myrna is grown to womanhood these qualities will be an integral part of her life.

Flowers as Color Guides

Teach children color from the garden. Name a little one's clothes after the flowers. It would be helpful if more designers of youngsters' clothes would promote color schemes suggested by nature instead of pulling them down to adult restraint. Then we would hear a salesperson suggest, "Why not have a clover pink dress with this leaf green coat?" or "Here is a dress of buttercup yellow with cornflower blue," instead of "These are the very same colors that the grown-ups are wearing."

All good design (a synonym for good taste) starts with a clear conception of the project, in this case the figure and activities of the child. A child's clothes should be cut according to the child's figure and her way of moving about. A child's simple proportions should be reflected in the clothes; the uncomplicated shape of the round hat, the square box coat, the simple round collar and the dress that hangs from the shoulders, the square bodice, all these lines express the naïve quality so typically childish. Lack of self-consciousness is a priceless asset, and comfortable clothes will help to preserve it. If blouses and skirts are planned, give the skirts something to which to button and from which to hang.

Part of your project should be an appreciation of the care of garments and of the child's natural growth. Consider all washable clothes from the standpoint of ironing and don't be afraid to forego a few extra ruffles or pleats. By seeking simplicity you add rather than detract from childish charm. If you must have enrichment use rickrack—it suggests ruffles and is much easier to care for. Thank the designers for bringing back the long-forgotten pinafore. Try making some yourself from her outgrown dresses to save the new ones, and in this way new color schemes can be developed. Watch for more children's clothes designed with the specific idea of child growth.

Until the need for conservation arose mother was faced with two alternatives. First, to select a garment that fitted properly at the time of purchase, knowing that a few months would see it discarded due to Elinor's weed-like growth. Second, to buy a dress too large and have Elinor look forlorn during the growing-up-to-meet-it period. The strides made in the design of maternity clothes suggest a similar technique in youngsters' wear—the let-down, let-out, adjustable garment.

Satisfactory Substitutes

Other ideas are bound to develop due to recent limitations. Hand embroidery is, and always will be, beautiful but imports are out and we cannot duplicate it at the same price. It is necessary therefore, to pay more than ever before for handwork. Do not, however, lose sight of what the proficient modern machine has accomplished to date. The results are phenomenal and the machine smocking and cross-stitching are truly lovely.

Many new fabrics will come from modern laboratories but, in the meantime, the revivals of seersucker and denims are more delightful than ever before.

Lest you worry about wool shortages, remember that the new aralacs are coming along hand in hand with pile fabrics that will make your offspring look like a honey bear. If only some designer would do a snow suit for next winter with tiny ears lined with pink plush! They are making cotton knit rompers to take the place of wool, and in so doing have brought amazing advantages to light. These don't shrink and are wonderfully absorbent and are darling besides. Perhaps dresses of this material will be offered which will not require ironing.

Having considered good taste from the standpoint of color, design and availability, here is a word about your particular child. Let the daisy be a daisy, a rose a rose, and the forget-me-not a forget-me-not. Each is lovely in its own way. Your daughter may be a long-lashed minx with a blue-black mane, a golden-haired cherub with cheeks like apples, or a freckled-faced Peter Pan. Yes, she is a child but above all an individual and her clothes should be suitable for her.

Drawings by Norma Paré Edwards,
Head of Illustration Department, Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion

Little girls, like big ones, need clothes that fit them and their run-and-play activities. (Upper left) The comfort of a well-fitting little pinafore is shown in contrast to a too-large dress that is to be grown into. (Center) Mother mistakenly chooses a coat cut on adult lines instead of a simple child's garment. (Right) Too many frills hamper free and happy play. (Lower center) Sally, Nancy Lou and Barbara are pictured in comfortable little outfits as different as the three little girls who wear them, illustrating how clothes should be chosen for the individual child.

Women Run Greyhound Busses

By Vivian Horn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surprising even those who thought they could no longer be surprised by any new job women might undertake these days, girls in the San Francisco Bay area are now driving big Greyhound busses. So far these are the only women Greyhound drivers.

It was with many an understandable tremor that the Greyhound company embarked upon such an experiment. Entrust some fifty passengers and $12,000 worth of equipment to a girl? It seemed downright reckless, but Greyhound was forced into it by a combination of circumstances—extreme congestion in the Bay area because of its concentration of war industries, increased use of busses due to gasoline rationing, and the steady departure of men drivers for the armed services. Greyhound tried importing drivers from other divisions, but the men would come, discover they could find no place for their families to live, and leave in disgust. Then Greyhound decided to try women; not for the long overland routes, but for the busy commuter service, which extends south down the peninsula as far as Palo Alto and north across the Golden Gate bridge into Marin County.

When W. M. Wood, division superintendent, learned of this plan, he had a sinking sensation. He was sure that women could never drive his busses. True, women here and there were driving city and school busses, but his coaches were much larger.

Pick Hardy Instructors

The company advertised for recruits, set up a training school, and selected three iron-nerved Greyhound drivers for instructors. Every morning the girls would go out into the country in a bus and spend the day along the side roads, taking turns at the wheel. After their first qualms had worn off, they were surprised to find how manageable the big cars really are. It was chiefly a matter of learning to allow for the 35-foot length and the 96-inch width, using four forward shifts instead of three, double-clutching with each shift, and taking it easy on the sensitive air brakes.

Two weeks were spent in the preliminary training, and another two weeks in the polishing-off process, which included learning the routes, schedules, tickets, fares, and the intricacies of the company's bookkeeping. With the salaries of the instructors, the salaries paid the girls while they were learning, and other expenses, it has cost the company hundreds of dollars apiece to train the women. Incidentally, as regards salary, seniority, health, and insurance benefits, etc., they are employed on exactly the same basis as the men.

Happy Ending

Came the day when the girls went to work. Mr. Wood, in a fine state of jitters, was on hand to witness their debut. He was not the only one who was uncertain, for the first girl was shaking so badly she couldn't punch tickets, so for that trip the tickets went unpunched. The busses left the terminal with only a handful of passengers, since many people took one look at their driver and suddenly decided to wait for the next bus. To Mr. Wood's great relief, everything went off without mishap that first day, and the first shock to the public having passed, by the second day busses were carrying normal loads.

Nowadays no one looks askance at a woman driver. In fact, many passengers declare that the women are more careful drivers than the men, and the opinion is unanimous that they are considerably more courteous. Mr. Wood adds that they are co-operative and take orders well and are uniformly honest. In short, he considers that women have made a complete success of a difficult, responsible job.

On the whole the girls have found the public friendly and co-operative. Hardly a day goes by, they say, when some passenger doesn't stop to say, "Say, lady, you handle this bus like a veteran," or "I never thought a woman could do it, but you've changed my mind."

Cornish Cooking Still Found In Mining Towns of Wisconsin

By Dorothy Haller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hidden away in the old lead mining country of Wisconsin is a Cornish cooking lore that will one day be cherished far beyond the Badger State's rolling hills and level pasture lands.

To the casual food-fancier, Wisconsin is known chiefly for its variety of cheeses and other dairy products. But to the real gourmet, the state reveals some of the nation's finest cookery—such storied dishes as pasties and saffron cakes and berries with clotted cream. Even today, in the homes of the children and grandchildren of the early Cornish settlers, one can find tempting dishes and unusual recipes that have come down unchanged for generations.

Pushing westward in 1800, immigrants heard of rich ore deposits in the territory that is now southwestern Wisconsin. A few years later, Cornish miners were taking blue-gray lead from the hills. Wagons piled with ore creaked through the streets of busy provincial towns. Thriving communities grew up almost overnight.

Many of the immigrant families came from the South Cornwall village of Camborne. In those pioneer days they were forced to give up many of the comforts and customs of their home country. But the one thing they did not surrender was their tradition of fine cookery.

The first arrivals lived in shallow caves in the hillsides, like badgers. Thus the term "Badger" for the state or its residents. Later citizens made their homes in graceful, solid houses of yellow stone — houses built to last. People have lived in them for generations and they are still occupied. Architects are beginning to discover these homes, just as epicures are now discovering the Cornish recipes handed down in Wisconsin families for a century.

One of the most famous of all Cornish foods is the pasty. Like some of the French peasant ragouts, it is a humble dish, evolved out of the everyday needs of a hard-working, hearty people.

The nearest conventional approximation to a pasty is a meat pie. However, the pasty has a delicately browned crust, wrapped completely over a rich filling of meats and vegetables. The Cornish wives used to rise early to make these pasties for their husbands to carry to work. They were the mainstay of the miners' lunch kits when they were too far away to come home for the midday meal. The pasty crust retained the heat for a long time so that the meat sauce inside kept warm for hours.

Here is the pasty recipe used in one Wisconsin family for as long as anyone can remember.

Cornish Pasty

1½ pounds flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
Pinch salt

Mix with 6 tablespoons of fat and enough cold water to make a dough, rather dry. Roll to about ¼ inch thickness and cut into squares.

The following mixture is used for filling:

Filling

½ pound uncooked beef (or beef and calves' liver mixed)
2 medium-sized uncooked potatoes
2 uncooked carrots
1 small onion, finely chopped
Salt and pepper

Cut the beef in small cubes and dice the raw vegetables fine. Add dots of butter. Mix well. Place some filling on half of each dough square and fold the other half over. Pinch down edges, moisten slightly with ice-cold water and bake. Have oven hot at first so that dough rises a little; then reduce heat and bake until nicely browned. Pasties may be brushed with beaten egg yolk about 15 minutes after they have been in oven.

Nowadays, travelers in Wisconsin go out of their way to find the little town of Mineral Point, once a mining center but today no more than a sleepy village of retired farmers. Its crooked streets are narrow and hilly, jumping off into space and ending abruptly. Shake-rag Street gets its name from a bygone custom. Women waved cloths to summon their men home from the mines on the hillsides.

On Shake-rag Street is Pendarvis House, where real Cornish meals are served. Another stone house, Polperro, is more than 100 years old and one side is carved out of rock bluff.

Most of the Cornish families do not "take guests." But if one is fortunate enough to be invited to a meal, he will surely delight in cooking à la Cornwall.

Here are some additional Cornish-American dishes from the Wisconsin hill country.

Saffron Bread

Yeast cake
⅝ cup sugar
1 cup milk
¼ cup shortening
1¼ cups currants and raisins mixed
1 tablespoon citron diced fine
2 tablespoons saffron
1 cup hot water
6 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt

Soak saffron in ¾ cup hot water for one hour. Then discard saffron seeds and save water. Scald milk and cool. Crumble yeast, mix with 1 tablespoon of the sugar, and add to ¼ cup warm water. Combine this mixture with scalded milk. Cream rest of sugar with shortening, and add with 2 cups of the flour to yeast. Mix well. Cover and let rise until light. Then add well-floured raisins, currants, and citron, and saffron liquid. Sift and measure 4 additional cups flour, the teaspoon of salt, resift. Add. Let rise until light and form into loaves, avoiding excessive handling. Let rise another hour. Glaze loaves with egg diluted with water and bake in pre-heated moderate oven 350° F. 40 to 50 minutes.

Welsh Cawl

5 medium-sized leeks
5 carrots
7 medium-sized potatoes
2½ pounds mutton or lamb
4 cups water
2 peppercorns
1 teaspoon salt

Buy lamb or mutton bone with 2½ pounds of meat; have bone cracked by butcher. Cut leeks in 2-inch lengths. Cut carrots lengthwise. Quarter potatoes. Cut meat from bone in 3-inch squares. Put meat, water, bone, and peppercorns into pot, cover and boil 5 minutes; skim. Let simmer over low fire one hour. Increase heat; let boil rapidly for 20 minutes, removing additional scum. Add leeks and carrots and let cook slowly 20 minutes. Add potatoes and salt, cover pot tightly, and cook without opening until vegetables are tender. (30-40 minutes.) Serve on heated platter. Serves 4.

Save Erasers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the children begged for pencils on that last stormy Saturday, did you scrimmage through your desk or the kitchen table drawer to find enough to supply their needs? And during the scrimmage, did you find odds and ends of pencils, perhaps three to four inches long, with erasers as hard as Pharaoh's heart?

If you handed these over to the youngsters, it is probable that you presently heard a wail of "That old eraser made a horrid smudge on my drawer-ing, mo-ther; just look!"

Of course you looked, sympathized with your offspring, and wondered if you ought to take any of those brand new pencils from that box John brought home last week.

The next time a balky eraser misbehaves, apply an emery board to it, rubbing lightly until a fresh, rosy surface is exposed. Use this fresh surface with a gentle touch; it won't be "as good as new" probably, but it will work. Use the emery board frequently for resurfacing and you will find that you can revive a seemingly hopeless pencil stub.

This trick goes also for that eraser which you bought at the dime store when erasers were plentiful and which now refuses to do more than blacken the paper. A little emery persuasion will restore its usefulness, the only catch being that you have to renew the surface after a few usings, as old rubber does not treat a pencil mark as amiably as new, soft rubber. However, I have used up many a pencil stub myself since I made this emery-board discovery, and now all short pencil lengths are tossed into a low, wide-mouthed jar on the kitchen shelf, together with a couple of emery boards from the manicure outfit. The family has been instructed in the use of them and are responding 100 per cent.

C. S.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Wartime Jobs for Girls, by Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter (Harcourt, Brace and Company, $1.75).

Even 13-year-old school girls can give an important service as part-time mothers' helpers, thus releasing a housewife for war duties. Directed to girls from 13 to 20, this book translates their rosy dreams of what they can do into terms of practical facts, tells them how to make a start now in the work that interests them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Women in War, by Herbert Burstein, A.B., LL.B. (Service Publishing Company, $1.50).

"A complete guide to service in the armed forces and war industries" with a foreword by Paul McNutt and introduction by Oveta Culp Hobby. In addition to the information about the various services open to women, it reproduces the application forms that must be filled out by prospective Wacs, Waves and Spars. It explores also the opportunities for civilians to serve the war effort in volunteer organizations and industry. With this book at hand, few women could say "I'd like to help—but what could I do?"

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How You Can Help Keep Wartime Prices Down! Office of Price Administration, Department of Information, Washington, D. C.

In this pamphlet (which you can get from the OPA in Washington) Uncle Sam explains the what and why of ceiling prices and their importance in preventing inflation. He has deliberately used nice simple words that make the whole business of price control seem disarmingly uncomplicated.

♪ ♪ ♪

Parties in Wartime, by Louise Price Bell (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50).

Some of the parties described in this book sound like fun—and if some of them don't appeal, you're free to take your choice! The hostess with enough stamina to give a "House-Cooling" as suggested in Chapter XV, rates a salute. The opposite of a "housewarming," a "house-cooling" party is designed as a farewell to a home the night before the family moves to a new abode. It's a delightful evening to read about, but remembering our own busy evenings-before-moving-day, we have some qualms about inviting guests to share the struggle! Anyway, it's an interesting possibility, and so are many of Mrs. Bell's other party plans.

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Rosenwald Book and Art Gift Carries Gallery Furnishings

JENKINTOWN, Pa., May 11 (AP)—When Lessing J. Rosenwald makes a gift, it appears, he "gives until it hurts."

A month ago he presented his rare books to the Library of Congress and his prints to the National Gallery of Art. For the public it ended there, but not for the former Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck.

The gift included 300 books, not the largest but in many ways the finest collection in America. It also included more than 6,000 brilliantly chosen prints and some hundreds of drawings.

But Mr. Rosenwald went farther. His collection is housed for the duration at Jenkintown in a wing of his Pennsylvania stone house, and so the furnishings of the gallery are included in the gift.

So is the reference library of 6,000 works, part of which will go to the Congressional Library, part the National Gallery. And, though Mr. Rosenwald has no intention of giving up the fun of collecting, whatever he collects from now on, either books or prints, will be part of the gift, too.

Mr. Rosenwald began collecting in 1926 with the idea of having fun. He liked the early "picture books," and most of his book collection is in that class. He liked prints, and that accounts for the 6,000 items.

Was Seaman in World War

The same instinct that led him to serve in World War I as a seaman may have had something to do with the modesty of his "Alverthorpe" Gallery. He simply hitched the gallery to his house, connecting them through big double doors so that when he wanted to slip in for a while he could do it without difficulty.

The first room is a medium-sized library, the walls a color between silver and aluminum, modern in design, with square copper columns, a long table of mottled Mulga wood from Australia, a square fireplace, a cluster of deep chairs—and a chess board with modernistic pieces.

Behind almost invisible doors is a safe for the books; you'd not guess what was there if you didn't know. The books are of excessive rarity—a Gutenberg Bible, 10 of the most beautiful "block books" [printed from blocks on which the text as well as the illustrations are engraved], five Caxtons, the Pynson Chaucer of 1542 among others.

All the illustrated books of William Blake are included with one exception—the book of Los. The collection is not exclusively out of the past, either. Six months ago Mr. Rosenwald acquired a Swiss edition of Voltaire's "La Princesse de Babilone," which may some day be as rare as "Le Chevalier Delibere," the only other copy of which is in the Vienna Library—perhaps.

Books Pall? Open a Door

If the books pall, two doors lead into the long print room, one of the best-planned rooms of the sort in the world.

Mr. Rosenwald lined the walls with windows. Down the middle are transverse rows of cabinets, so arranged that when the doors are open, they may be pushed back out of the way. There are shelves for inspection purposes, carefully planned lighting, and above the cabinets is the reference library on open shelves.

The owner apparently does not like humorless collections either, for in addition to such prints as Master E. S.'s "Visitation," the only known example, is an amazing selection of political cartoons from back through the centuries to one called "The Balance of Power produced by "Anon," one of Mr. Rosenwald's favorite artists, by the way. This anonymous cartoon takes sharp jabs at the conflict between Emperor and Pope; is almost as pointed today as when it appeared in 1460.

The gallery door always is open to anybody who can demonstrate an interest to the young, humorful Curator, Elizabeth Mongan, whose titles include also that of Curator of Prints at the National Gallery. A great many students go to "Alverthorpe," and, before transportation become too difficult, whole classes from Princeton and Bryn Mawr and other colleges used to come for a look.

Now, although Jenkintown is just outside Philadelphia and commuting service is first rate, there are not so many visitors. The collection will be left in Jenkintown for the duration, where it is as safe as it can be, and for the peculiar reason that breaking and entering is not considered a danger. "You can't," Miss Mongan explains, "steal a book so rare that every collector and every dealer knows its history for centuries. It's not often tried."

Music Group Protests Category

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—The National Federation of Music Clubs at its convention here approved a resolution protesting the War Manpower Commission order of Feb. 2 placing music teaching and music schools "in the same category as gambling halls, billiard parlors, clothing rental and massage parlors, as a non-deferrable classification."

Mrs. George W. Langford, Ann Arbor, Mich., Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, explained that the protest did not mean that musicians were seeking exemption from war service but that they felt that at least they were entitled to be placed in a dignified professional classification.

Another resolution approved at the concluding session of the organization's biennial business meeting called upon the Office of Price Administration to fix a ceiling on small radios, phonographs and other instruments suitable for use in military hospitals and bases. The resolution charged that such equipment is being sold on the "black market" in some sections of the country.

A recommendation proposed by Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett, Portland, Maine, President, calling for an interchange of music awards with Brazil, was adopted.

The Federation adopted a resolution lowering the age of student musicians and student composers in contests to 16 years for the duration. The age limit has been 18 years.

Mrs. Ganett was re-elected President of the Federation by the board of directors at a post-convention session. Mrs. H. A. Coult of Nashville, Tenn., was re-elected Treasurer.

Miss Nan Merriman, mezzo soprano of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been chosen as winner of the biennial Young Artists' Contest sponsored by the Federation.

The selection of Miss Merriman by the judges marked the first time in many years that only one winner was chosen for the Federation's awards.

Philharmonic-Symphony of New York Helped by Sponsors of Radiocasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—A statement that sponsorship by the United States Rubber Company of a year-long series of radiocasts gave substantial aid to the Philharmonic Society of New York, leaving it "free artistically" to carry out its musical plans at the highest possible standard was issued here today by Marshall Field, President of the Society.

"It is not too much to say that this assistance comes at a time in the affairs of the Society when the need is great and where some such help was necessary if the organization was to go forward," Mr. Field declared.

"The Society will now to able to issue to its subscribers a prospectus of the coming season and it is hoped that their response will be as generous as in the past. It is further hoped that the friends of the Society who have supported it with gifts in the past will contin ueto do so as generously as possible so that plans for the future development of the Society may be carried out."

Mr. Field gave assurance that difficulties with Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians were at an end and that an agreement satisfactory to both sides would be arrived at shortly.

Mr. Field reported that the Society had an operating deficit of $130,504 last season. Attendance totaled 238,658, representing about 78 per cent capacity, compared with 264,089 during the season of 1941-42.

It was announced that the following officers were elected to the Society for the coming year: Mr. Field, Chairman and President of the Board; Walter W. Price, Honorary Vice-President; Mrs. Lytle Hull, Mrs. John T. Pratt, and Charles Triller, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Triller, Treasurer: Floyd G. Blair, Assistant Treasurer; Richard W. G. Welling, Honorary Secretary, and Arthur Hudson, Executive Secretary.

Henry Martyn Alexander, Ralph F. Colin, Mr. Field, Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Richard E. Myers, Mr. Triller and James P. Warburg were elected to the Board of Directors, replacing sustaining members.

Pittsburgh Pattern Workers Back on Jobs

PITTSBURGH, May 10 (AP)—Striking pattern makers of seven Pittsburgh companies, who walked off their jobs April 28 in protest against a pay cut ordered by the War Labor Board, voted May 9 to return to work May 10 pending final determination of the case.

Paul A. Gareis, business agent for the Patternmakers Association of Pittsburgh (A. F. of L.), said the Board agreed to restore the 10-cents-an-hour pay cut pending final action. The Board had ordered wages of the patternmakers cut from $1.75 to $1.65 per hour because their new contract, calling for the 10-cent increase, had gone into effect last Oct. 20, several days after the government's wage-freezing order.

Blonde Hair Girls Urged to Hold Crop

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Office of War Information likes blondes as well as the next fellow, but it doesn't need any of their hair—honest!

So, blondie, put away the scissors and relax.

An avalanche of parcels containing everything from single strands to sizable banks followed a report that OWI wanted long blonde tresses for war production purposes.

Since it had no use for the hair, OWI scurried about and found that the Washington Institute of Technology, College Park, Md., which has a war contract, could use a limited quantity in making weather instruments. The hair and a few bales of correspondence went to this company. For hair that is accepted the price is $1 an ounce, payable in war bonds.

Blonde hair is used in the making of some precision instruments, and early in the war one government agency sent out an appeal for some but it received such a response that it soon cried "uncle."

Lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C.S.B.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Revelation of the Unknown God," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Crawford, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, under whose auspices this lecture is given, I am happy to welcome you. The subject of the lecture is "Christian Science: Its Revelation of the Unknown God."

To know God is the one great human need. The Bible contains many assurances that it is the will of God that man should know Him, and also many wonderful promises of the blessings such knowing brings.

Many of us can testify that when we turn to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook for a better understanding of God, distresses vanish, for the understanding of God invariably meets the human need.

Let us open our hearts to receive the added understanding this lecture brings. The full text of the lecture will be published in today's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Our speaker is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. I am happy to present John Randall Dunn of Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Dunn.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Fifty-three years after the birth of Jesus, history records a dramatic episode. Into the very center of Greek culture, up unto Areopagus, came a stranger, a Jew named Paul, of Tarsus, and boldly addressed the materially-minded philosophers thus: "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." Then simply and lucidly he endeavored to lift their conception of God from the material and idolatrous to the understanding that the Father of all is Mind, Spirit, in whom man lives and moves and has his being.

There is little record of the reception of his revolutionary message save that "some mocked: and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter." But it is noteworthy that among the few who glimpsed the truth he taught was a woman. At the breaking of fresh heavenly light and inspiration, is not the spiritualized woman-thought generally found awaiting the dawn? Fifty-three years before, another woman had caught a glorious vision of spiritual truth, and had brought forth a son who was destined to become the Way-shower out of all error. Eighteen centuries later another woman who had been waiting and watching for spiritual light appeared on a latter-day Mars Hill with a message even more revolutionary than that of the stranger from Tarsus. Not only did she amplify his teaching as to the spiritual nature of the great First Cause, but she boldly proclaimed that since God is Mind, Spirit, all-powerful and ever-present good, creation must be spiritual and not material; that man therefore is a spiritual and not a material being, and has dominion over sickness as well as over sin.

When Christ Jesus stood before him in the judgment hall, Pontius Pilate, glimpsing somewhat of the majesty behind the crown of thorns and the purple robe, exclaimed, "Behold the man!" Today, at the judgment seat of human opinion, may not the finger of history be pointed to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, with the salutation, "Behold the woman!" Behold the spiritualized woman-thought crowned with the stars and the moon under her feet; the spiritual consciousness which has loosed the seven seals of error and opened wide the book of Truth with its message of present-day healing and salvation for the whole human family. Christian Scientists do not deify their Leader, nor "worship" her, as one frequently hears from those who fancy themselves her opponents; but they do love her and thank God for the consecration and selflessness which made possible her great work for mankind, and they do not question her place in Biblical prophecy.

Mrs. Eddy Demonstrated Spiritual Law

Mary Baker Eddy has written that God had been graciously preparing her during many years for the great spiritual work which lay before her; and this becomes apparent when one reads of her childhood and sees the unmistakable evidences of an extraordinary spiritual-mindedness. The venerable minister, the Reverend Enoch Corser, who tutored Mrs. Eddy at one period of her childhood, is credited with this appraisal of his little pupil: "Bright, good, and pure, aye brilliant! I never before had a pupil with such breadth and independence of thought. She has some great future, mark that. She is an intellectual and spiritual genius" (The Life of Mary Baker Eddy, by Sibyl Wilbur, p. 33). It is not surprising, therefore, to find this child-thought blossomed into a womanhood of rare spiritual-mindedness, and prepared to found and lead a mighty spiritual movement. In 1866, when Mrs. Eddy was nearing her half-century milestone, she had an experience which was destined to change the whole course, not only of her own human life, but the lives of unnumbered thousands of mortals as well. In an hour of dire extremity and apparently beyond all human aid, she looked away from matter to Spirit and experienced an unquestioned Christian healing. Without doubt, many devout people before and after Mrs. Eddy's healing have been delivered from pain and disease through a blind but unwavering faith in God; but who save she ever devoted years of unselfed, tireless effort after a healing, to find a rule or law underlying the seeming miracle?

Mrs. Eddy became convinced that her cure through spiritual means was not due to a miraculous intervention of Deity; that it indicated the operation of an unknown spiritual law; that Christ Jesus therefore was not a worker of miracles, but an exponent and demonstrator of this law, and that the understanding of spiritual law would bring Christian healing today, as in the Master's time. In proof of this she proceeded to have some truly remarkable healing experiences with others. Some of these healings are recorded in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which was published in 1875; in fact, before writing her book, Mrs. Eddy had in large measure demonstrated the truths set forth in this volume, through her healing experiences. Every forward-looking person, everyone who is truly searching for and receptive to truth, should read and study this wonderful book. If it is not convenient at the moment to purchase it, Science and Health may be borrowed from a public library, or from a Christian Science Reading Room. For one to refuse to open the covers of this book, and glimpse its marvelous message to humanity, is like a man deliberately closing his eyes to the glory of a sunrise, averring that he is quite satisfied with darkness!

Hear the opening statement of Science and Health (Pref., p. vii): "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Yes, this very day, this very hour, holds blessing and good for him who strives to know God, to lean on His care, and lay hold on His beneficent law. If the question is asked the average individual, Do you believe in God? the answer is generally in the affirmative, although it may be difficult to put in words just what the conception of the heavenly Father is. Many draw a material picture of the creator, seeing Him as a mighty protective Being, with the form of a human man. Others may visualize God as nature, as material force or energy. Hear, then, the nineteenth-century apostle of Christ declaring the demonstrable truth about the God whom mortals have ignorantly worshiped (*ibid.*, p. 330): "God is what the Scriptures declare Him to be,—Life, Truth, Love. Spirit is divine Principle, and divine Principle is Love, and Love is Mind, and Mind is not both good and bad, for God is Mind; therefore there is in reality one Mind only, because there is one God."

Real Man Found in Mental Realm

Now man, the Scriptures aver, is the image and likeness of God. Therefore man, the real man, the real selfhood of each of us, must be like Mind, Spirit, good; in other words, he is to be found in the mental, the spiritual realm. If one speaks of the manhood or womanhood of certain individuals, he does not refer necessarily to physicality, but to some aspects of their natures or thinking which show forth true manliness or womanliness. So one's true selfhood is discernible in the reflection or expression of God who is Mind and Love and good.

Yes, says some honest doubter; but how do you know that there is such a God? When one says, I express intelligence, he proves that there is such a thing as mind; and like begets like. Therefore that which causes intelligence must be intelligent; in other words, the great First Cause is Mind. What proof is there that God is Love? When one expresses or reflects unselfed love or good, he proves that there is such a thing as love. If love exists as an effect, the First Cause must be the "one altogether lovely," or infinite Love itself. When one says, I live or exist, he proves that the Father and Mother of all must be Life. The great Thomas Edison is credited with saying that the most remarkable invention in the world is a blade of grass. Certainly the simplest bud or blossom hints the existence of a mighty underlying Mind or intelligence and Life.

So the moment the Christian Scientist begins to discover God, he discovers also man, who is necessary to his Maker as His expression. Of what avail would be the sun without rays, or a mind without thoughts, or a principle of arithmetic without number? There must be a sun and sunbeams, mind and ideas, principle and the expression thereof, for completeness, for right activity. When one has declared the truth about God and man, and has seen the specter of disease or injustice or discord banish and harmony enthroned, he can with conviction exclaim with Job, "I know that my redeemer liveth"!

The Christian Scientist's prayer is a sacred, intimate communing with the Giver of all good, a reaching-out to divine Love, not through doubtful importunity, but through the precious realization of His nearness and the omniaction of His law. Not to the unknown, but to the known Father does he turn—to that "Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." A beautiful instance of intelligent communion with the facts about God and man is seen in the following experience, narrated in the Christian Science Sentinel.

An Englishman, a student of Christian Science, found himself on a raft in the middle of the Atlantic with ten of his shipmates, after their vessel had been torpedoed and sunk. They had neither food nor water. The following morning only five men were alive, the others having succumbed to exposure during the night. The Scientist was turning to his heavenly Father with all his heart and strength and understanding. He knew that the law of God, not luck or chance, could save him, and to this law he clung. By the second morning, he was alone on the raft, all of his companions having passed on. In a temporary agony of fear he called out, in Biblical language, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Instantly these angel-thoughts came to him: "I have not forsaken thee!" and, "Fear not, for I am with thee." And then he felt confident that he would be rescued. Covering himself from the spray, he began pondering the definition of God given in the Christian Science textbook, dwelling on these synonymous terms: Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love. (See Science and Health, p. 465.) Next he thought of man as the expression of this infinitely good God. When he had finished this righteous prayer, he looked up and saw a steamer approaching. He was soon picked up, and within a week was home in England, and shortly thereafter was expressing gratitude for his deliverance, at a Christian Science testimony meeting.

Christian Scientist Knows God

Here is a pertinent question: Did God love that Christian Scientist more than his shipmates? Certainly not. But the Scientist was the only one of that number who had learned to know and love God, and intelligently lay hold on His power and law. The Scriptures tell us that God is with us when we are with Him. Can one get a certain radio program if he is not tuned in to the station sending forth the broadcast? Can one expect to solve a problem in arithmetic if he intentionally or unintelligently turns from the fixed rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division?

Since time began, multitudes of mortals have shut themselves out from the love of God, and from His promises of protection and healing, because of their fear, ignorance, or self-will. If one's thoughts are filled with fear, let him not be surprised if he misses the calm, powerful assurance of omnipotent good that all is well with the children of God. If one departs from the law of Love, and hopes to solve his problems of sickness or lack or any other discord, he is making a sad mistake. The heart that is unloving or self-willed, bitter or resentful, is a nonconductor of spiritual truth and love. God's law is simply not given a chance to enter with its healing currents of good.

Now when one asks for the healing prayers of Christian Science, let him not be surprised nor disappointed if the practitioner does not care to discuss at great length the discordant physical symptoms of the case. Bear in mind that this treatment is metaphysical, and not physical; hence the Scientist goes at once to the mental realm and begins to uncover and cast out the fears, the false laws, and the wrong thinking which are responsible for the physical discord or distress. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 493): "Disease is an experience of so-called mortal mind. It is fear made manifest on the body." If one is looking at a distressing motion picture, and desires to correct it, would he attempt to do something to the screen? Certainly not. Time and attention would be given to the changing or removal of the film producing the picture. Obviously, then, the human mind is in need of doctoring, since it is sending forth the fearing pictures which in turn seem to be externalized in pain, inflammation, and disease.

How is the demon, fear, to be exterminated? By suggestion, or hypnotizing the victim into believing that he is not afraid? By a resort to intoxicants, either to dull the sensibilities or inflame a false sense of courage? Christian Scientists go happily to the Bible to find the one great and perfect remedy for fear. They find it in one of John's matchless epistles. Here it is: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." What is this love? Why, the love of God, the understanding of God; the realization that this Love divine is all-power, is light which can know or tolerate no opposite, no darkness. Take no one's word for this; prove for yourself this very hour that fear is outrageous, lawless, never belonging to man, and never part of the Father's plan for His children; that it can be routed and permanently nullified by flooding one's consciousness with the glorious light of Love—the understanding of man's eternal safety and indestructibility as God's spiritual idea.

During the first World War, a soldier who saw much action in France, and who always carried about with him the vest-pocket edition of Science and Health, said that he and some of his Scientist friends always referred to the textbook as "The Fear Chaser." Whenever possible, and especially when there seemed to be impending danger or disaster, out would come the little book, and eagerly would its inspired pages be scanned for a message of God's goodness and man's exemption from fear and harm. Many were the quick healings at the time of the great influenza scare, because the intelligent Christian Scientist was able instantly to put his finger on and deal with the cause of the mischief—the germ of fear.

Truth Casts Out All Fear

Much is heard these days of crusades against such diseases as infantile paralysis. The Science of Christianity is carrying the battle to the realm of fearing thought, and is having noticeable success. Again and again one hears a mother tell of the appearance of terrifying symptoms of the seemingly dread disease with her child, and then seeing the whole unlovely picture fade from view in the presence of calm, confident, triumphant communion with God and His Christ. And is not the Christ the healing truth which Jesus taught? Therefore, when one bravely declares the truth about God and man in the very face of seeming disease or disaster, the same Christ-consciousness which silenced the storms in Jesus' day is saying, "Peace, be still!" And he should expect, as in that day, a great calm.

On billboards, in newspapers and magazines, one is importuned these days to fight such diseases as cancer. Christian Science accepts this challenge, and is making definite war against all disease, including cancer, by carrying the battle to the mental realm. Strange, is it not, that the vast material research into the cause and cure of disease should have failed to reveal the fact that the real enemies are what Mrs. Eddy calls "the mental microbes of sin and . . . diseased thought-germs" (ibid., p. 164), which are to be found not with the test tube and microscope, but in the fearing, darkened human thought. Is it to be wondered at that unlovely, terrifying diseases should continue to appear on the screen of human experience, when such fearing, unlovely concepts are entertained in thought? The Christian Science periodicals abound in testimonies of the banishing of practically every disease known to mortals through metaphysical or spiritually mental treatment.

True business, as the name indicates, is the state of being busy; and the moment one glimpses his real selfhood as the expression of Mind he discovers the reason for his existence, and his real business. Could there be such a thing as an inactive, an un-busy ray of light? Activity, or true busy-ness, invariably and inevitably accompanies the outpouring of the sun's rays. The ray's business is to shine and it shines because it is the very expression of the sun itself. Now when it is discovered that man is necessary to his Maker, that without man Mind would be unexpressed, one sees how impossible it is in divine Science for the real man to be inactive or unemployed. A beautiful theory, someone may say; but how does this affect my problem? I seem unable to find my work and supply. What can I do about it? Christian Science replies, in the words of Scripture, "Arise and shine"! Just as the truth about God and man silences and then banishes the fear of disease, and lifts men out of the clutches of false appetite, just so will the trusting, persistent affirmation and realization of man's oneness with Mind ultimate in the solving of the problems of supply and right activity. The intelligent worker in Science does not say therefore that he knows he will find his right place some day; rather does he thank his Father that he is in his right place now, as God's reflection.

How Divine Love Meets Human Needs

The real job is to reflect, and a reflection is always expressing, giving. When someone says bitterly or sadly, "I can't get anything to do," the cause of the trouble is plain. Note the cheer, the courage, the success of the man or woman who has discovered that the business of a ray is to give and not get!

The textbook gives this definite statement of God's law (p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." If the human need seems not to be met, there is not enough love shining forth. It is all very simple; in fact it is so simple that millions of distracted, self-centered, self-pitying mortals miss it altogether. Try this glorious busy-ness of reflecting Love. Real Love, the divine energy, is always giving, always blessing; and Christ Jesus indicates that when our thinking is lifted from the earth into spiritual consciousness, we draw all good to us. The man or woman seeking first the understanding of Love, praying for more love and denying condemnation, despair, self-pity, fear, and injustice, places himself squarely under the law of Love, and is certain to find his human needs met.

The great Master gave to all mankind the picture of a successful man—man exercising his dominion over every untoward circumstance and condition. But never did he, for the fraction of a second, allow himself or others to think that he did the mighty works by himself, through his own power or human will. Plainly he stated, and truly exemplified, the fact that he lived and worked because he reflected God. He said: "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do." And again, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

There is the grand partnership into which every man, woman, and child may enter, the moment he begins to study Christian Science. Young people in school or college clothed with this precious understanding stand up to their studies and examinations without fear and confusion, knowing that Mind worketh hitherto, and then they work—reflect His intelligence. Mothers confronted with heavy home responsibilities learn through reflecting Truth and Love to drop the burdens at His feet "and bear a song away." Many students of Science in the business world are learning to pause frequently in the midst of the rush and roar of the day's machinery to commune with the divine Mind. How often are vexing problems cleared up when for possibly only a few seconds thought is turned to the glorious truth that Mind is, Principle is, and man is His expression!

How unspeakably grateful becomes the ever-increasing army of right thinkers for this practical, redemptive Truth! In fact, gratitude goes hand in hand with reflection; for gratitude means acknowledgment of good or favors received. Can one truly become cognizant of the stupendous fact that man exists as the reflection or expression of all-powerful Mind, of the all-conquering Truth and ineffable Love, without experiencing flood-tides of thanksgiving?

The statement may be made by some earnest inquirer that while the theory and logic of Christian Science appeal to him, he finds it difficult to demonstrate its truths in his experience. But says the textbook (p. 462), "There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life." Let these four steppingstones have a brief analysis; first, self-denial. This does not necessarily involve just the denial of some cherished desire or thing, although the consistent student will be found ever striving for temperance and the curbing of appetites. Scientific self-denial is the repudiation of a limited, discordant material sense of self, and a constant turning to the joyous realization that man, the real man, is the very expression of harmonious, painless, deathless Being itself. Therefore one does not see a sick self to be healed, but radiant wholeness to be revealed. Scientific self-denial consists not in giving up something real and pleasurable, but in finding that which brings genuine satisfaction and abiding happiness. One of the hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal brings this message:

"Be true and list the voice within,
Be true unto they high ideal,
Thy perfect self that knows no sin,
That self that is the only real."

The next step, sincerity. The textbook tells us that "we never need to despair of an honest heart" (p. 8). The honest seeker after Truth may sometimes find himself on a detour, but never on a path leading away from Principle. A dictionary definition of "sincere" is, "pure; unmixed." The student whose thought is honest and sincere adheres to the pure teachings of the God-inspired Leader of the Christian Science movement. His unfolding vision of the truth she teaches is unmixed with human theories of materia medica and hygiene. Hypocrisy was an error of the carnal mind which elicited strong rebukes from Christ Jesus. There is no possible pleasure in being a hypocrite, and the honest, sincere thought is in no danger of being touched with such error.

Jesus Demonstrated True Christianity

The next step, Christianity. Well may one pause before this much-abused, often-used, and little-understood word. How the world needs *Christian* Scientists at this troublous hour! It needs men, women, and children striving not only for the letter and rule of Science, but for the Master's love when he was able to separate error from the Magdalen; for the gentleness manifested in his love for little children; for his patience, when he with unflagging forbearance watched over the halting spiritual footsteps of his disciples; for his moral courage, when he drove the money-changers from the temple; and for his infinite compassion and unselfed love, when on the cross he looked down on his detractors and would-be assassins, and said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Let the student of this great truth watch well that his understanding of the letter of Science does not outstrip the Christianity he is demonstrating. As the Apostle Paul says, "Though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not love, I am nothing." There is no sadder sight on earth than a man or woman with a heart devoid of love and compassion, naming the name of Christianity, and giving voice to pious metaphysical truths.

The last step, persistence. Have you ever seen the mighty salmon jumping waterfalls, in its effort to swim upstream to the spawning grounds? These remarkable fish will leap into the air, only to be washed downstream by the relentless torrent. Sometimes they are hurled against jagged rocks, and are bruised and battered; but again and again they dash and leap into the very teeth of the cataract, until finally their persistence and bravery are rewarded, and on they go undaunted to their destination. What lessons humankind could learn from this extraordinary persistence! What rewards for him who challenges despair, and carries on resolutely and hopefully in spite of obstacles and difficulties! Now, to hope is to trust confidently that good will come; therefore hope is never despairing, never forlorn. It must ever be at the standpoint of expectation of good. These beautiful lines express the scientific conception of hope:

"It is no day-dream of a dim 'Perhaps,'
Nor castle-building reverie which saps
The endeavor of the present. It is not
Some indistinct desire that my lot
Shall somehow shape itself to different mold
At my mere whim, which, like a tale that's told
Lives but an empty moment. None of these
Is Hope, sister of Faith. It is the certainties
That victory's wreath already rims my brow,
And God's good gifts are given, here and now!"

—Warwick James Price

How unspeakably grateful for some understanding of Truth is the student of Christian Science in these stirring days of world upheaval! He sees in the present conflict not a struggle between jealous, selfish, or greedy nations, but the inevitable uncovering and bringing to the surface for destruction of the errors of the carnal mind. The Master predicted a tremendous stirring of the muddy river-bed of human thought, through the second coming of the Christ, Truth. Who can deny that in these days humanity is witnessing the reappearing of the healing truth which Christ Jesus taught? Can it be called just a coincidence that since Mrs. Eddy's discovery in 1866 of the truth about God and man the thought of the world has experienced the most amazing overturning and unfoldment?

Christians Embark on Modern Crusade

In a little over half a century, astounding inventions and new thoughts have brought freedom from limitation and bondage undreamed of by our ancestors; and slowly but surely the idea of Christian brotherhood, of the free Christian way of life, and of the dignity and rights of the individual, has been dawning on the darkened, selfish thought of mortals. The upheaval, or "chemicalization," as Mrs. Eddy denominates the purifying action of Truth, may, in the language of Scripture, cause men's hearts to fail them for fear; yet the promise of the Bible and Science and Health is that he who stands with his hand in the Father's will emerge from the fiery ordeal untouched, and without even "the smell of fire" on him; will come forth with dross consumed and gold refined.

Centuries ago, Christian knights set out upon a crusade to wrest from infidel hands the Holy City, Jerusalem. How much nobler, more far-reaching is the crusade upon which right-thinking, freedom-loving men and women are embarked today! The pagan and infidel enemy today insolently prates about a "new order"; but there is nothing new about it. It is all very, very old. It is the carnal mind's age-old creed of brute force, racial superiorities, intolerance, submergence of man's individual rights and freedom, and subservience of man to the state. In a word, it is the creed of anti-Christ—everything that is anti-Christian.

To human sense, it may be said that today mad dogs seem to be at large, and must be captured and subdued; and this not only for the safety of the democratic nations, but for the very peoples who have bred and unleashed the ferocious beasts. However, the capturing and chaining of the dangerous animals is not the goal of the present-day crusade. Next must come the healing of the madness, the distemper, in order that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" and the Christian ideal of justice, freedom, and brotherhood, may have access to and an abiding place in the affections and lives of all mankind. And where does this healing start? Let each man, woman, and child answer. In my own thinking. Is there war in my thinking? Is there selfishness and domination there? Is divine Love being enthroned?

A great privilege is before the human family today; and it is the priceless privilege of enlistment in the Christian crusade of liberation. In uniform or civilian clothes, in defense work or other needful activity, everyone should feel the call to service at this pregnant hour. Not everyone can shoulder a musket, operate the controls of an airplane, or sail a ship, but all can serve in some capacity and all can pray. The Christian Scientist has faith in his prayers. He believes the Scriptural statement that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man [a right-thinking man] availeth much." He remembers the accounts in the Bible of those devout, trusting people who prayed, who looked for deliverance to a power apart from matter, and who declared with the Psalmist, "The Lord is on my side; I will not fear. What can man do unto me?"

Prayer Needed to Defeat Aggressors

The Lord, omnipotent Mind, is with them who are with Principle, and it is the sacred duty and privilege of everyone who is beginning to understand God as Principle to hold up the hands of those who are standing against aggression and tyranny. Let consecrated moments be spent daily declaring the power and presence of the one Mind. Giving of money and material service, while commendable and most necessary, is not enough. Our public servants, our defense workers, and our armed forces need the prayers of those who are beginning to know God. They need protection against the subtle suggestions and hypnotic propaganda of those agencies which would befuddle and separate the forces of democracy.

In her message to The Mother Church, written in the year of the Spanish-American War, the inspired Leader sent her followers a call to arms which may well be heeded today. She wrote: "Pray for the prosperity of our country, and for her victory under arms; that justice, mercy, and peace continue to characterize her government, and that they shall rule all nations. Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our Congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness" (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 14).

In a hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal this question is asked:

"What can we do to work God's work,
To prosper and increase
The brotherhood of all mankind,
The reign of the Prince of Peace?
What can we do to hasten the time,
The time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God
As the waters cover the sea?"

And in the following verse comes the answer:

"March we forth in the strength of God
With the banner of Christ unfurled,
That the light of the glorious Gospel of truth
May shine throughout the world;
Fight we the fight with sorrow and sin,
To set their captives free,
That the earth may be filled with the glory of God
As the waters cover the sea."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled, "Thrift."

Course in Readin' and 'Ritin' For Chicago Draft Illiterates

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Some could not speak English. Others could speak it but could not write their names. All had been rejected by the Army as "illiterate."

But they aren't illiterate any more. So successful has been the educational program devised for them by the Chicago Board of Education in co-operation with the Illinois Selective Service System, that after five months of night school some are already in the Army; others are just awaiting re-examination by their draft boards; and still others are working away in the expectation that they, too, soon will be ready for re-examination.

The educational program worked out here is declared outstanding by Selective Service Officials in Washington, who are studying it with a view to working out national policies for educating illiterate draftees.

The Chicago program was initiated at a conference last fall which brought together representatives of the Army, the Selective Service System, and the Board of Education.

At that time, two persons were appointed whose enthusiasm and hard work is held chiefly responsible for the success of the program. One is the Assistant Director of Selective Service for this State, Col. L. A. Boening, a practical man with a missionary zeal for education. The other is Miss Frances K. Wetmore, widely known for her 25 years of service in the Chicago Board of Education, under whose auspices she has organized adult education classes in which are enrolled 15,000 students. Joining forces, these two went to work to help the illiterate draftees.

They had occasion recently to feel rewarded for the extra evening hours they have spent organizing and visiting classes when Colonel Boening received a packet of letters from students in one of the seven centers where draftees are being taught. Each was from a man who a short time ago had not been able to read or write.

They were simple letters but the handwriting was legible, the spelling good, and each went straight to the point, like this typical one:

"Chicago, March 1, 1943.

"Dear Col. Boening:

"I like school. It is helping me a lot. I can't attend every night, but I try my best. So this is all for this time.

"Sincerely yours,
W—— J——"

After five months of these classes offered free to all draftees, Colonel Boening took stock of accomplishments to date and made his first report. He found that of 665 men rejected as illiterates, 225 were disqualified for some other cause also, such as mental and physical difficulties. Some had working schedules which did not permit them to attend classes at the hours they are given.

But a large proportion, given the opportunity to learn, enrolled voluntarily and at the end of the period it was found that 27 had met Army requirements and were in service; 38 were ready for re-examination by the Army, 279 were still attending classes.

Colonel Boening and Miss Wetmore are greatly encouraged by this record. They are now preparing to open day classes for men who work nights.

A Washington official of the Selective Service, after reading the report, declared the Chicago experiment an outstanding example of "what can be done in a community when some able individual takes hold."

Miss Wetmore's experience in the adult education field is proving of the greatest value here, Colonel Boening disclosed. Under her supervision, 15,000 adults are now studying in Chicago's public adult education classes in about 140 centers — schools, settlement houses, field houses, church community centers and so on. Students in these classes range from illiterate Americans to one class composed entirely of Ph. D.'s—all European refugees who came here knowing no English. Her method is to adapt the course to the individual, beginning by teaching what the student most wants to learn.

Small Classes

In the case of the soldiers, this is usually how to write one's name, says Miss Wetmore. Her soldier classes are kept small—not more than 15 in a group, so teachers can give individualized instruction.

Both Colonel Boening and Miss Wetmore attend classes frequently to see what can be done to make them even more successful.

University of California Calendar Puts Four-Year Course Into 32 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—To fulfill its pledge made last spring for a three-term wartime calendar, the University of California has announced its revised calendar which will start on July 1 this year on both the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses.

According to the registrar's office, the University of California is meeting its wartime obligations to train young men and women for technical service in the armed forces and in war industries, to conduct important research directly related to the war, and to carry on its proper functions as a university—the advancement of knowledge and education of youth.

In order to accelerate both training and education, and to enable students to take their places in the service of the nation as well as responsible citizens, sooner than might otherwise be possible, the three-term calendar has been advanced.

It is pointed out that this plan will enable students to complete a four-year course in two years and eight months. While attendance in the three terms is not mandatory, it is recommended and expected that most students will avail themselves of it. Each term will comprise sixteen full weeks of work the same as each of the peacetime semesters did.

Courses offered in the Summer Term beginning July 1 are equivalent to the fall semester of the peacetime schedule usually starting in August or September. The Fall Term beginning this year on Oct. 28 corresponds to the normal spring semester, and the courses offered will be those usually given in January or February. The Spring Term to begin on March 2, 1944, will be the first term of a second academic year. Thus the three terms of the year, July 1, 1943, to June 24, 1944, constitute actually one and one-half academic years.

The new schedule allows about a week's vacation between each two terms and a week at Christmas from Dec. 22 to 28.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	8	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	190	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	84	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	17	20¾	19½	20	— ⅛
Allegh pf $3Orw	43	20½	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	7	37½	37⅛	37½	
Allegh Lud S .35g	6	25 ½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Allen Indust 3/4e	5	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	158½	158½	158½	—1
Allied Mills (1½g)	6	45⅛	44	44½	— ½
Allied Strs (.45g)	34	12	11⅞	12	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40g	8	37⅛	36¼	36½	— ⅜
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Amal Leather	1	2½	2	2	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	28½	28	28¼	—
Am Airlines 1½e	6	69⅝	69	69⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note ¼e	2	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
Am Bank N pf 3	♦230	60	60	60	
Am Bosch (¾e)	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¼g	8	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
Am Br S pf 5¼	♦ 30	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	64	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	84	83¼	84	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	♦ 70	175	175	175	+1
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	12	39½	38½	38⅝	—1⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	2	75½	75	75	— ½
Am Ch&Cable 1½g	6	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Am Ch&Chl pf 5	♦ 50	113	112½	113	+1½
Am Chicle (4a)	♦210	112	111¼	112	
Am Colortype .15g	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Am Crys Sug ¼g	9	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
Am C S 6%pf6	♦ 20	103	103	103	
Am Distill	3	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	15	3	3	3	
Am European 1/2e	1	10	10	10	
Am Export L 1½g	7	27½	27	27¼	
Am & For Pow	275	8¾	7½	8	— ⅜
Am F P $6 1.65k	3	71¼	71	71¼	—1
Am&FP $7 1.92k	9	79	77	79	+ ½
Am & F P 2pf	105	21¾	19¾	21½	— ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	19	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	70	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	13	8⅛	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	29	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	104	103¾	103¾	—1½
Am Lt & Pow .20g	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¼g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	25¼	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
Am M 6%pf 6	♦120	123	123	123	+ ½
Am News 1.80	♦270	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	221	4¼	3⅞	4	
Am P & L $6 pf	4	32¾	31½	32¼	— ⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	20	30⅛	29¼	29⅜	— ⅜
Am Rad & St .30g	86	10⅝	10¼	10½	
Am R&S S pf 7	♦ 2	167½	167½	167½	
Am Roll Mill .40g	17	15	14½	15	
Am RM pf 4½	♦220	65⅞	65⅜	65⅞	+ ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am Seating (1e)	3	17	16¾	16¾	
Am Ship B 1g	♦ 20	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	20	43¼	42⅝	42¾	— ¼
Am Sm&R pf 7	♦ 20	153⅞	153½	153⅞	+ ⅜
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	*	44½	44½	44½	
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	10	28	27¼	28	
Am Stores ½g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Am Stove (.60g)	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	21	28	26¾	28	+ ¾
Am Sug pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	+1½
Am Sum Tob ¼g	2	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	153⅛	153	153⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	9	56½	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	♦150	140½	140	140¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Am Viscose (1g)	7	41	40¾	40¾	—1¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118½	118½	118½	— ½
Am Wat Wks	63	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅜
Am Woolen	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Woolen pf (2k)	3	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda (3/2g)	51	29⅝	29	29⅜	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1/4g	♦170	27	26¼	26¼	—1⅜
Anchor H Gl .15g	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
Andes Copper 1/4g	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
APW Paper	4	3	3	3	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
Arm III	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck 1/2g	7	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
Arnold Const (1/2)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Arlloom Corp .20g	8	9⅜	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds 1/2g	5	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F 3g	31	54½	53½	54	—1
Atl Coast Line 2e	21	34¼	33¾	34	— ¼
Atl G&W In pf 5e	3	55	55	55	— ½
Atl Refining .30g	21	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	
Atl Refin pf 4	♦ 30	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Atlas Corp ¼g	28	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	♦ 10	61	60½	60½	— ¼
Atlas Tack (¼g)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Aust Nich pr A	♦ 10	47	47	47	—1
Aviation Corp .10g	214	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Bald Locc ct (1e)	29	18⅝	17¾	18	— ½
Balt & Ohio	49	9⅝	9	9⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	14	13¾	12¾	13⅜	— ½
Bangor & Ar	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Bng&Ar pf21½	♦150	52	59¼	52	+2
Barber Asph	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Barker Bros	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	♦ 40	40	40	40	
Barnsdall Oil .60	14	17⅜	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	6	19¼	19¼	19¾	
Beech Creek 2	♦ 1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	2	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Beat Crm pf 5	♦ 50	103¾	103¾	103¾	—1¼
Bell Airc (2e)	14	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Bendix Aviu ¾g	10	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅝
Benef Ind Ln .30g	3	15	15	15	
Best Foods (.60)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	7	24½	24	24¼	
Beth Steel (3g)	22	64½	63¾	64½	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	118	117½	117½	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Blaw-Knox .35e	22	10	9⅜	9¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	16	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	56¼	56	56	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½	♦ 1	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Bond Strs 1.60	1	23¾	23	23	—
Borden Co (.60g)	6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	33¾	33⅜	33½	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Bower R Bear 1g	2	4	3⅞	3¾	+ ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Bridgept Br ¼g	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	21	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans	8	⅝	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Tr	9	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	16	16⅛	15⅞	15½	— ⅜
Bruns-Balke (1/2g)	7	17⅛	16⅝	17	
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	16	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	— ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	♦ 50	112¼	112	112	— ½
Budd Mfg	141	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	♦280	115	113¾	114	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (1e)	32	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Buffalo For .45g	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1/2g	3	25	24½	24¾	— ¾
Burling Mills .70g	17	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	+ ½
Burr Add M .60	78	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜
Bush Terminal	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
Butler Bros .30g	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Butte C&Z 1.4e	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Byers pf 7 .20k	♦ 60	80	79	79	—1½
Byron Jack 1/2g	5	23⅛	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	6	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	33	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Calu & Hecla ¼g	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Campbell Wy ¼g	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Can D G Ale .60	3	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅞
Canad Pacific	32	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	3	8⅜	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
Carc & D (5)	♦ 1	94¾	94½	94¾	+ ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	5	120¾	119	120¾	+ ¾
Case (JI) pf 7	♦ 30	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
Caterpil Trac (2)	5	46	45¾	46	— ⅞
Celanese Cp ½g	11	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	♦ 40	105	104	105	+1
Celanese 7 pf 7	♦ 50	109¾	109	109	
Celotex Corp ⅓	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	♦ 1	90½	90½	90½	—1¾
Cent Aguirre 1½	24	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Cent Found .10g	28	3¼	3¼	3½	
Cent RR N J	6	11¾	11	11	— ⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	55	20½	19½	20	+ ¼
Century Rib M	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
Century R pf 7	♦ 10	113½	113½	113½	
Cerro de Pas (4)	5	39	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	20	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
Cer-teed 6 pf	♦ 60	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
Chain Belt (1½g)	♦4	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F 1½e	6	20	19½	19½	— ¼
Champ P&F pf6	♦ 1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅜
Checker Cab	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
Ches & Ohio (3)	28	44¼	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	46	9⅛	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
Chi & E III A .50e	92	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	275	6⅞	5¾	¾	+ ⅜
Chi Gt W pf 4ak	125	19⅜	17½	18¾	+1
Chi Mail Or 1/2g	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Rock Isl & Pac	7	11⅜	11⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Chi R I&Pac 6 pf	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	20	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
Childs Co	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	19	75½	74¼	74⅝	— ⅝
City Ice & F 1.20	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
City Stores	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	♦ 40	113	113	112	
Clev Graph Br ½g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1¾
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	45½	45¼	45½	— ⅛
Cluett Peab ½g	9	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	100¾	99¾	100½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	♦20	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	11	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4½k	♦150	108	107½	108	— ½
Collins & Aik	8	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Col & South	♦150	12	11½	12	
Col & South 1pf	♦790	12¼	11¾	12⅛	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf	♦ 1	11	11	11	
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	13	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
Col Broad A .60g	13	23	22¼	22½	— ¼
Col Broad B .60g	3	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ¼
Col G & El	331	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	13	60¼	59½	60	+1
Colum Pict ½e	5	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
Colum Pict pf 2¾g	5	36¾	35½	36¾	
Comi Credit (3)	5	37	36¾	37	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	13	38¾	38½	38⅝	— ¼
Comi Solvents .60e	46	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
Comwlth & South	879	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Com & South pf	13	55⅞	55	55⅞	— ⅛
Comwlth Ed .70g	9	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	
Conde Nast .40e	19	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
Congol-Nairn (1)	9	23⅝	23	23	— ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	14	22⅛	21½	21¾	— ⅜
Consol Cig pf 7	♦ 30	104	104	104	+2
Cons Copper	16	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	30	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	8	97⅛	96⅞	97	
Cons Film Ind	14	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf 1¼k	17	18¾	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Cons Oil (1/2)	54	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Cons R R Cuba pf	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	8	16	15¾	15⅞	
Consol'n Coal pf	2	66	66	66	—2
Cons Vultee 1/2g	26	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	8	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½	♦ 60	98	97½	98	+ ½
Container Cp 1/2g	32	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
Cont Bak 1/2g	32	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	49	34⅛	32½	34	+1¾
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	3	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	49	48⅝	48¾	— ¼
Cont Motors .15g	58	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	12	35½	35¼	35⅜	
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cop'weld pf 2½	♦ 30	47½	47½	47½	—1¼
Corn Exch 2.40	♦230	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
Corn Products 2.60	7	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	♦ 40	177¾	177¾	177¾	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Crane Co (1e)	19	20⅝	20	20	— ½
Crane Co cv pf 5	♦ 50	105	105	105	
Crosley Cp (1/2e)	12	21	20¼	21	— ⅝
Crow Ck & S 1/2e	12	25⅝	24⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	2	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	♦ 40	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 2e	6	35⅝	35	35⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79¼	79	79¼	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	♦ 70	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug 3/4e	72	11⅞	11	11½	
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	1	98	98	98	+1¼
Cudahy Pack	7	18¼	17½	17¾	—1
Cuneo Press 1½	1	23	23	23	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	109	7¼	6¾	7	
Curtis Pub pf	♦140	79	78½	79	— ¼
Curt P pr pf 1½k	8	56	35¼	35¼	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	60	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	3	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¼g	8	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Davega Strs 1/2e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Davison Chem .60a	3	17⅜	17½	17⅝	
Decca Records (1)	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	11	35¾	34½	35	— ⅜
Diesel-Wem-G ⅜g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	4	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	106	10¼	9⅝	10	— ¼
Den & R G W pf	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	27	18½	17¾	17¾	
Devoe & R A 1	♦ 30	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	♦2	31¾	31	31¾	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½g	4	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	— ¼
Dixie Cup ¼g	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	♦130	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	51	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	4	70⅜	70	70	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	148½	148½	148½	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1½e	5	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅛
Durhill Int	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	8	148¼	148	148¼	
du Pont pf (4½)	2	127	126¾	126¾	— ¼
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	♦ 30	118½	118¼	118¼	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	5	39¼	38½	39¼	— ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	23	8	7¾	7⅞	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166	166	166	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ¼
Edison Br Strs .80	5	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	8	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
El Auto-Lite ½g	3	35¾	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	9	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	220	6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	5	56	55	55¾	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
El Paso N G 2.40	2	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Endicott-Jh pf 5	♦ 10	113	113	113	—3½
Eng Pub Service	41	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	♦ 50	75	75	75	—1
Eng $5½pf5½	♦ 30	79	79	79	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	17	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Erie RR (1e)	15	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	85	15½	15	15¼	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	9	52	50½	50¾	—1½
Eureka V Cl ¼g	44	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Evans Products	5	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	♦6	39¼	39	39	— ⅝
Fajardo Sugar 2	43	27½	26⅝	27¼	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	♦ 10	100	100	100	
Fed M & Sm 1g	8	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	20	20	20	
Ferro Enamel	3	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	6	49¾	49½	49½	— ¼
Firestone T&R ¾ag	9	36	35	35¾	— ⅛
First N Strs 2½	4	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
Flintkote (1¼g)	7	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Follansbee Steel	7	8¼	7¾	8⅛	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	♦260	43½	42¼	42½	—1
Food Mach .35g	2	48½	48	48½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	9	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	18	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	7	37	36¾	36⅞	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	9	27½	26⅞	27½	+1⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	♦230	100½	100¼	100½	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	13	12¾	12¾	13	
Gair (Robt) 1/4e	17	2¼	2¼	3⅜	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	33	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Gaylord C pf 2¾	1	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 2e	2	44	44	44	
Gen Bak pf 8	♦ 10	142	142	142	+2
Gen Baking .30g	23	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bronze	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Gen Cable	189	7¼	5⅞	7	+1
Gen Cable A	46	16¾	14	16	+1½
Gen Cab pf3½k	♦270	87¾	84½	87	+2¾
Gen Elec (1.40)	49	37½	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	5	38½	38	38¼	
Gen G & El A	80	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	♦ 10	104	104	104	+1
Gen Motors (1g)	39	53	52½	53	
Gen O Adv .20e	25	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	6	22⅛	21½	21½	— ¾
Gen Print Ink .10g	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	37	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	41	20¾	19⅞	20½	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	49	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	40	40	40	—1
Gen Refract .30e	6	22	22	22	
Gen Shoe (1½g)	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Gen Stl Cast pf 3k	♦190	87⅜	85	82¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½n	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
Gillette S Raz .45e	15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	16	6⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Br 1.6 pf 6	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	
Gliddn Co (.60g)	21	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gold & St Sl 1st 6	♦ 4	88½	88	88	—1
Goodrich (B F) 1.4e	14	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½ag	26	37¼	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅜
Gotham Hos (1/4e)	5	8½	8¼	8½	
Gotham H pf 7	♦ 10	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	179	2½	2⅜	2½	
Granby C Min .60	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Networks Disagree on Effect Of FCC Rulings on Contracts

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court's validation of far-reaching regulations of the FCC over the contractual relations between radio networks and local stations was received as a heavy blow today by NBC and CBS, both of which spoke of the possible desirability of changes in fundamental radio law, but welcomed by a third organization, Mutual Broadcasting System.

It was perhaps the most important legal development in the history of modern chain broadcasting.

Since October of 1941 NBC and CBS had been fighting this commission's proposed rules—rules now confirmed by the Supreme Court in a 5 to 2 decision—while Mutual had intervened against its competitors, claiming unfair competitive conditions under the old setup.

Big Networks Apprehensive

Of the six commission regulations the one most strongly attacked by NBC and CBS in a long and thus far losing fight was that restricting the system by which the radio chains obtained exclusive options from hundreds of American stations to clear their big national programs on arranged schedules.

This regulation, known in the trade as "3.104" and embodying under that bare and prosaic title a controversy of mighty proportions, declares that option arrangements "may not prevent or hinder the station from optioning or selling any or all of the time covered by the option, or other time, to other network organizations."

NBC argued—and its contentions were typical of that side of the arguments—that the effect of this would be to destroy nationwide network broadcasting as it is now known, compelling the chain to try to sell time to national advertisers on an "if, as and when" basis in which the network might never be sure of just what it could deliver and when.

Contracts with the advertisers, it was contended, normally were on a one-year basis, and if the old system of optional time were knocked out NBC, which now has a sort of blanket option arrangement with 140 stations, would have to negotiate separately with scores of stations, obtaining the "unanimous consent" of all the executives involved.

N. B. C. Sees Disadvantages

Worst of all—so ran the N. B. C. argument—a few key stations here and there, in the big cities, could hold back or make themselves difficult of access in such a way as to deliver wounds to a national program far more serious than their mere numbers might indicate.

Niles Trammell of N. B. C. declared in a statement that unless "wisdom" was exercised by the FCC in administering its newly affirmed regulations he believed "the people of the United States will insist upon a revision of the fundamental laws governing broadcasting so that the American system of broadcasting as we have known it will not be impaired."

William S. Paley of CBS, in a message sent to all CBS affiliated stations, said also that almost all would depend upon administration but added:

"In view of the fact that the Supreme Court disclaimed any responsibility in the good or bad effect of the commission's regulations we are more than ever convinced that the commission's areas of authority and the broadcasters' area of freedom should be redefined by the Congress in a new radio act."

But Mr. Miller McClintock of Mutual thus expressed his views:

"Finally, the radio industry is to have a practical application of the broadcasting rules promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission and confirmed by the Supreme Court. We welcome their application without apprehension."

Going on to declare Mutual's willingness to co-operate "in the fair and businesslike operation of these rules as they now stand or as they may be amended," he added:

Mutual Likes New Rules

"The application of the Federal Communications Commission's rules will have no revolutionary effect upon advertising practices, upon the operations of Mutual nor in our opinion upon the operation of the other networks."

Through the attack by N. B. C. and C. B. S. has run a thread of complaint that FCC entrance into the business affairs of the networks was going beyond its sound regulatory powers and would make it almost impossible to prepare and put over national programs on a regulas basis.

Mutual's contention has been that "3.104," contrary to the other side's claim that it would disorganize the programs heard coast to coast, would give N. B. C. and Columbia option time of "entirely sufficient clearance" for three hours per "segment," the radio day being divided into four such segments.

Mutual argued, too, that it has been effectively barred from numerous cities and had been put under unjust handicap by the exclusive option time agreement.

So deep was the controversy, and so much appeared to depend upon just how the FCC uses its newly validated powers, that there was substantially no agreement here, in the heart of the American radio industry, as to what the effects would be upon the radio listener.

The argument against the regulations has implied that such disorganization might be caused as to put him in some doubt on occasion as to where and when his favorite program might be heard; the argument for the regulations has taken the line that no such disorganization need or would result.

Exports, Including Lend-Lease Goods, Highest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—March exports of $31,000,000 were the highest on record, the Commerce Department reported.

The previous high, the department said, was in June, 1919, when the value of exports amounted to $928,000,000.

The March export total was 33 per cent higher than January and 37 per cent higher than the February record. Export totals exclude shipments to American armed forces abroad but include Lend-Lease goods shipped to the United Nations.

The value of imports in March amounted to $248,000,000, bringing the total for the first quarter of 1943 to $711,000,000. The total value of imports in the first quarter of 1942 amounted to $779,000,000.

House Group Votes For Extension Of U. S.-Backed Notes

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The House Banking Committee today unanimously approved legislation extending for two years the period during which direct obligations of the United States may be used as security for Federal Reserve notes.

This authority expires June 30. Under the measure now sent to the House it would be extended until June 30, 1945.

Associated Gas Plan Is Authorized

NEW YORK (AP)—Expressing the expectation that reorganization of the Associated Gas and Electric Utilities System will be completed this year, Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell has authorized submission to the Securities and Exchange Commission of a new plan of reorganization for General Gas and Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of Associated Gas & Electric Corp.

The new plan, superseding a plan filed on March 5, 1941, calls for the divestment of assets of General, simplification of its corporate structure and a more equitable distribution of voting power.

The new plan also proposes to give certain common stocks of subsidiaries of General to the public holders of cumulative preferred stocks and Class A and Class B common stocks in place of their present holdings.

"This is a real constructive document," Judge Leibell said, referring to the plan, "and will help immensely toward conclusion of the reorganization of Associated Gas and Electric Corporation and Associated Gas and Electric Company, which I expect will be completed during the year of 1943."

New Co-Receiver Named For Fidelity Assurance

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Arthur P. Hudson, a Charleston attorney, has been named a co-receiver for the $25,000,000 Fidelity Assurance Association of Wheeling, succeeding Ross B. Thomas of Charleston.

The appointment was announced by Circuit Judge Julian F. Bouchelle, who at the same time directed Mr. Hudson and H. Isaiah Smith of Charleston, the other receiver, to appear in Federal Court here to resist that court's jurisdiction in directing any payment of approximately $250,000 in claims for legal fees filed in connection with the litigation.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Aero Supply B (.10g)	9¼	9	9¼
900	Ainsworth (¼g)	8½	8¼	8½
400	Air Assoc (½g)	8	8	8
100	Air Investors	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1100	Air Inv war	⅞	⅞	⅞
3800	Airc Accss (¼e)	4¼	3¾	4
200	Air-WayEl Ap(.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Ala G&So (9e)	87¾	87¾	87¾
40	Ala Pow 87 pf (7)	106	106	106
10	Ala Pow 86 pf (6)	100	100	100
150	Alum Ltd (8e)	115	114	114
350	Alum Co Am	123¾	121¾	121¾
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
200	Am Beverage	1	1	1
30	Am Book (½g)	30½	30½	30½
400	Am Box Board (¼e)	8	8	8
2200	Am Capital B	⅝	½	½
100	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
50	Am C P&LA	32¼	32¼	32¼
300	Am Cit P&LB	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	39¾	39	39¾
11800	Am&For Pw war	3½	2¾	2¾
1800	Am G&E (1.60a)	26¾	26¼	26¼
225	Am G&E pf (4¾)	106	105½	105½
100	Am Hand Rub (¼g)	17	17	17
250	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26½	26	26
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	16½	16½	16½
3100	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
200	Am Meter (¼g)	24	24	24
50	Am Pot & Ch (1½e)	55	55	55
100	Am Republics (.35e)	10	10	10
200	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	5½	5	5½
58800	Am Superpow	1⅛	⅝	⅝
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
2100	Am Superpow pf	14¾	13½	14¾
200	Anch Post F (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ang-Wipp (.05g)	2	1⅞	2
40	Appal E Pw pf(4½)	105¼	106¼	105¾
2000	Ark Nat Gas	4	3⅞	4
5100	Ark Nat Gas A	4½	3⅞	4
500	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Ark P&L pf (7)	89	89	89
100	Aro Equip (.70g)	16½	16½	16½
100	Art Metics Wks (.60)	8½	8½	8½
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
12000	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¾	5½	5¾
100	AtlCstLCo(2½e)	37½	37½	37½
3300	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
400	Automat Prod (½g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Avery&Sons(½e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1130	Babcock&Wil(½g)	24	23	23¾
100	Baldw Loco pf(2.10)	36	36	36
2700	Baldwin Loco war	6¾	5¾	6⅜
100	Baldwin Rub (½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1400	Barnsn Sta Stl	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
800	Basic Refract (.10g)	6	5⅝	5⅝
1500	Beech Aire (1e)	14	13¾	13⅞
1200	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	¾	¾
200	Blauners (.40g)	6	6	6
800	Bliss (E W) (2)	15⅝	15⅜	15½
1300	Blue Ridge	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	42¼	42¼	42¼
200	Bohack (HC)	6	6	6
200	Bowm-Bilt H	½	½	½
200	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Braz Tr L&P (¾g)	20⅜	19¾	19¾
300	Breese Corp (1½e)	10¾	10½	10¾
700	Brewi Aero	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
200	Bridgpt Mach	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1100	Brill A	6	5	5⅝
100	Brill B	1	1⅝	1⅝
125	Brill pf	68	67	67
1100	Brown P&W (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Brown-F Dist	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
400	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bruce (E L) (¾g)	16	16	16
500	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9½	9½	9½
2300	Buf N&EP pf	15	14¾	14¾
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	13	12⅞	12⅞
100	Burry Biscuit	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Cal Ei Pow	6	6	6
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
9700	Can Marconi (.04g)	2½	2⅛	2⅜
50	Cap City Prod (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
300	Carrier Corp	13⅛	13	13⅛
500	Casco Prod (1e)	11	11	11
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14800	Cen&SW Ut	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9½	9½	9½
40	Cen NY Pw pf (5)	91¼	90	91¼
200	Cen O Stl (35g)	9⅜	9⅜	9&
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
150	Charis (.60)	7¼	7	7
25	Cherry-Burrell(.40g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
475	Childs pf	17	15	16½
10500	Cities Service	14½	13⅜	14⅛
350	Cit Svc pf	87	86½	87
200	Cit Svc pf B	9	8⅝	8⅝
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8½	8½	8½
1900	Claude Neon Lts	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Clayton & Lam (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cleve Tract (¾g)	123¼	123¼	123¼
200	Cohn & Rosen (1e)	8¼	8	8¼
1300	Colon Develop	5	4¾	4¾
500	Colonial Airl	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1100	Colo Fuel&I war	3	2⅞	2⅞
150	Colts PF Arm (¾g)	50¼	50	50
210	Colum G&E pf (5)	42½	42	42½
43200	Com with&So war	3-32	1-16	1-16
1000	Commth Wat Svc	1	⅞	⅞
300	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	62¼	61¾	62¼
5000	Cons Gas Ut	4⅛	3⅞	4
100	Cons Mn&S (h1a)	39	39	39
1000	ConsRetStrs (¼g)	5	4⅞	5
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	89½	89½	89½
200	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	14¾	14¼	14¼
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
500	Copper Range (½g)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
300	Corroon&Rey	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Corden Petro	3	2¾	2¾
225	Corden Petro pf	23¼	23	23¼
2900	Crole Pet	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛
400	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
1100	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Crown C Pet	3½	3½	3½
300	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
28300	CubanAtl8ug(2½e)	18⅛	17⅜	18
600	Darby Pet (¼g)	16	15⅝	15¾
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	15½	15½	15½
20	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
300	DennisonMfrA(.30g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Derby Oil (.11g)	8¾	8	8⅛
200	Det Gray Ir	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	DetMichStove (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
60	De Vilbiss (2)	24½	24½	24½
25	Diamond Shoe (.70e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Driver-Har (2.40)	30	30	30
225	Duke Power (¾g)	76	75	75
100	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10	9⅞	10
1000	East Gas & F	2½	2¼	2⅜
350	East G&F 6pf(1½k)	33¾	33¼	33⅜
50	East G&F prpf (4½)	57½	57½	57½
1400	East Stl Corp	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
75	East Sta pf B	23¼	23	23¼
200	East Sug As pf(1¼k)	38⅛	38	38
100	Easy WashMB (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
31700	El Bond&Sh.12k)	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
900	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	69½	68¾	69½
300	El Bo&Sh $5 pf(5)	64¾	63¾	63¾
150	El P&L 2 pf A	25	24½	25
1500	El P&L war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1300	Emerson Elec (.10g)	9	8¾	8¾
100	Emsco D&Rig (.35e)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
9000	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	34	34	34
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¾	4½	4¾
400	Eversharp Inc	17	14½	14½
800	Fairchild Av (.1e)	9¾	9½	9¾
1900	Fairchild Em&Air	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	10	10	10
400	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17¾	17⅜	17¾
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	93	93	93
300	Ford M Can A (h1)	20	20	20
800	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5	5	5
600	Found Ind Eng	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
700	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅞	4	4
100	GatineauPo pf (h5)	78	78	78
100	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Gen Finance (.20)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gen Firepfg	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Gen Rayon A	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Gen Share	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	Glen Ald Coal	17½	17	17
275	GodchauxSug A	35	35	35
500	Godchaux Sug B	10	9½	10
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
200	Goldfield Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Gorh Inc A	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Gorh Inc pf (3e)	46	46	46
100	Gorh Mfg (1g)	27	26¾	26¾
500	Grand Rap V	5	4⅞	5
100	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	79⅞	79½	79¾
300	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
28300	CubanAtl8ug(2½e)	18⅛	17⅜	18
600	Darby Pet (¼g)	16	15⅝	15¾
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	15½	15½	15½
20	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
300	DennisonMfrA(.30g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Derby Oil (.11g)	8¾	8	8⅛
200	Det Gray Ir	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	DetMichStove (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
60	De Vilbiss (2)	24½	24½	24½
25	Diamond Shoe (.70e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Driver-Har (2.40)	30	30	30
225	Duke Power (¾g)	76	75	75
100	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10	9⅞	10
1000	East Gas & F	2½	2¼	2⅜
350	East G&F 6pf(1½k)	33¾	33¼	33⅜
50	East G&F prpf (4½)	57½	57½	57½
1400	East Stl Corp	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
75	East Sta pf B	23¼	23	23¼
200	East Sug As pf(1¼k)	38⅛	38	38
100	Easy WashMB (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
31700	El Bond&Sh.12k)	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
900	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	69½	68¾	69½
300	El Bo&Sh $5 pf(5)	64¾	63¾	63¾
150	El P&L 2 pf A	25	24½	25
1500	El P&L war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1300	Emerson Elec (.10g)	9	8¾	8¾
100	Emsco D&Rig (.35e)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
9000	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	34	34	34
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¾	4½	4¾
400	Eversharp Inc	17	14½	14½
800	Fairchild Av (.1e)	9¾	9½	9¾
1900	Fairchild Em&Air	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	10	10	10
400	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17¾	17⅜	17¾
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	93	93	93
300	Ford M Can A (h1)	20	20	20
800	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5	5	5
600	Found Ind Eng	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
700	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅞	4	4
100	GatineauPo pf (h5)	78	78	78
100	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Gen Finance (.20)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gen Firepfg	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Gen Rayon A	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Gen Share	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	Glen Ald Coal	17½	17	17
275	GodchauxSug A	35	35	35
500	Godchaux Sug B	10	9½	10
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
200	Goldfield Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Gorh Inc A	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Gorh Inc pf (3e)	46	46	46
100	Gorh Mfg (1g)	27	26¾	26¾
500	Grand Rap V	5	4⅞	5
100	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	79⅞	79½	79¾
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	136¾	136¼	136¾
50	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
500	Preref (7 3-4) (1e)	8¼	8	8⅛
100	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
1100	Gulf Oil (1)	47⅛	47	47
900	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	HarvariBrew (.05g)	2	82	2
1200	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	5½	5⅛	5⅜
400	Hazeltine (2½e) (1g)	30⅞	30¾	30¾
100	Hearn D Stra	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Hecla Min (¼g)	7¾	7⅛	7⅛
50	Helena Rubin	10⅞	10¾	10¾
100	Helena Rub A (1)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	22¼	22¼	22¼
500	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9	8¾	9
50	Holt (Hen) A (.70k)	13	13	13
75	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Horn & Hard pf (5)	110¾	110¾	110¾
500	Humble Oil (¾g)	76	75	75¼
200	Hum-Ross G (.075g)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
300	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	7	7	7
300	Huyler's pf	30	30	30
300	Hydro El Sec	2½	2½	2½
300	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
700	Ill Iowa Pow	4¼	4	4
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
300	Ill IowaPwpf(2.80e)	37⅝	37	37
300	Imp Oil Ltd (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
80	Ind Svc 6% pf	27½	27¼	27¼
20	Ind Svc 7% pf	31	31	31
500	Ins Co NAm (2½)	78½	77⅝	78
300	Int Cig Mch (.30g)	13⅜	13½	13½
1400	Int Hyd-El pf	11¼	9½	11
3000	Int Indust	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800	Int Petrol (h1)	16¼	16	16¼
100	Int Prod (¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Int S Ras B	1⅛	1	1
300	Int Util A	7¾	7½	7¾
5300	Int Util B	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Int Util pf	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
100	Inters Pw Del pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Invest Roy (.60)	½	½	½
225	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17¾	17⅝	17¾
300	Irving Air Ch (1)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
10000	Ital Superpow A	1¼	1	1¼
300	Jacobs (FL)	5	4⅞	5
300	Jeannette Gla	3	3	3
10	Jer CP&L 7 pf (7)	93¼	93¼	93¼
100	Ken-RaCT&L (¾e)	14	14	14
1000	Kennedy's (.60g)	8½	8	8
1400	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Krueger Brew (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
120	Lack RR NJ	31	31	31
900	Lake Shore M (1.80)	12½	13½	12m
200	Lakey Pdy&M (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Lane-Wells (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Le Tourneau (1)	30½	30½	30½
2300	Lehigh C&N (.25e)	8¾	8¼	8¾
4300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	9⅜	9	9⅛
1100	Long Is Lig	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Long Is L pf	40	40	40
375	Long Is L pf B	36	36	36
600	Loudon Pack	6⅝	6½	6½
700	Louis L&N (.10G)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1000	Manati Sug war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Marion St Shov	5	5	5
100	Mass Util Asso	1	1½	1½
100	Massey-Harris	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	McCord Rad B	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	McWill Dredg (.½G)	11¾	11½	11⅝
900	Merritt-C & S	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50	Mer-C&SpfA(3¾K)	103	103	103
200	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Mich Bumper	13-16	13-16	13-16
400	Mich Stl Tube	6⅛	6	6
1600	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
300	MicromatHone (.20e)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
500	Mid St P Byte	1½	1½	1½
1400	MidWestCorp (.35e)	9	9¾	8¾
700	Mid-West Abr	2⅛	2	2
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8½	8½	8½
200	Mid West Ref (.05G)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Molybdinum (½g)	8	8	8
50	Monarch MT (¾g)	30¼	30¼	30
1000	Monogram Pic	3½	3	3⅛
10	Montg Ward A (7)	168	168	168
1000	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
50	Muskeg P Ring (¼g)	11	11	11
8700	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅝	⅝
200	Nat City Line (1)	24¼	24	24¼
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	49¾	49¾	48¾
600	Nat Count (1)	13½	13½	13½
3300	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11	11⅝
150	Nat P&L pf (6)	99¼	98¾	99¼
300	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	13	12⅝	13
2700	Nat Sug Ref (½e)	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜
2600	Nat Un Rad	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
200	Navarro Oil (.20g)	19½	19½	19½
75	NEPA $ pf (2k)	44½	44½	44½
20	N E T&T (1½g)	107	107	107
400	N H Clock	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	18½	18½	18½
200	N J Zinc (1½g)	62	61¾	61¾
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	101	101	101
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	107	107	107
300	NYShipbdfdsh (1½g)	23	22	22½
10	NY Wat Svc pf	54	54	54
56500	Niag Hud Pow	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
200	Niag Hud 1 pf	69¼	69	69
30	Niag Hud 2 pf	59	59	59
39000	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
800	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	12¼	12	12

Braves' Spurt Is Built On a Solid Foundation

Bulletin

Today's game between the Braves and Boston Coast Guard was postponed.

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A year ago the Braves won their first four starts in the National League. As late as May 25th they were in second place, separating the two leading contenders, the Cardinals and Dodgers. Not until the first week in June did Casey Stengel drop out of the upper half of the standing. Yet, at the end of the season, he was a poor seventh, 44 full games off the winning Cardinal pace and 32 behind the fourth-place Cincinnati Reds.

This spring the Braves are again away to a good start; but this time there is a feeling, general among local and even visiting critics, that the spurt is built on a firm foundation. The men who cover and those who play the game think that this new Braves team is not likely to fade under the heat of summer.

Stengel's Best

In fact, this Braves club probably will turn out to be the best balanced National League outfit we have had here since 1934, when Bill McKechnie finished fourth with Fred Frankhouse, Huck Betts, Bill Brandt, Buck Jordan, Wally Berger and others. Certainly this is the strongest team Stengel has fielded since he came out of retirement to work again under Bob Quinn.

And, even though Stengel is unable to handle the team from the dugout or the third base coaches' box, he deserves a lion's share of the credit. He picked his men before the race began, and acting comanagers George Kelly and Bob Coleman are merely using Casey's players, playing the injured skipper's type of ball. It is a tribute to Stengel's spring judgment that exactly the same team which faced the Giants in the delayed opener here, May 24, will open the three-game Cardinal series tomorrow. Only the batting order has changed.

Needs Pitching

This team, of course, will rise or fall with its pitching. It lacks the consistent power of the Dodgers . . . power to continually overshadow the mistakes of the mound staff. But it has fair power and already has won games by coming from behind. It spotted the Dodgers four runs one afternoon and came back to take the lead. Just the same, the Kelly-Coleman team . . . like any other first division conscious club . . . needs better than .500 pitching to support the attack.

However, there is reason to believe that the Braves have such an attack. They have paced the N. L. in the batter's box during the first three weeks of the campaign, with Workman, Wietelmann, McCarthy, Burns and Kluttz showing the way. Workman, Burns, Ross, McCarthy and even Eddie Joost are home run threats every time they walk up there. Holmes, too, can hit one occasionally.

Winning Player

Beyond that, the Braves currently boast one of the best defensive infields in the majors, particularly through the middle and at first base. Young Joey Burns is the weak link in the quartet, but the boy has come along surprisingly well. The play of Wietelmann, Joost and McCarthy has, most of the time, been sensational. Joost has looked like a far better ball player this spring than he did at Cincinnati. He is a winning ball player.

Wietelmann lost little time silencing the Eddie Miller fans. As a matter of fact, Whitey seems to get everything Miller ever did, although he does it minus Eddie's "showboat" style. Whitey's hitting has improved remarkably. At least partly responsible for this is George Kelly. George, too, has helped Phil Masi.

The Hub is wondering, however, who can help the Red Sox, who on the morrow open a three-game series at St. Louis. Manager Joe Cronin will use Al Simmons in left field, hoping that the veteran will step up the team's attack. Yank Terry will be the pitcher. Tex Hughson comes back on Thursday.

Power Behind Braves

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Workman, Kluttz, McCarthy

Although others have inserted important hits from time to time, the above trio has borne the brunt of the Braves' attack in early games. As this is written, Charley Workman leads the regulars with a .316 average and has driven in seven runs. Johnny McCarthy, too, is over .300, and Clyde Kluttz just under.

Golf Should Have Heavy Week-End Play This Year

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seasonal developments in golf around Boston have come to a stage where a reasonable deduction is that there will be satisfactory week-end play, a possible pick-up in late afternoon play Mondays through Fridays, but curtailed attendance in all except a selected few of the prospective open and invitation tournaments.

One of the surprises has been the cheerful optimism expressed by various club executives. Most of the clubs have begun their new fiscal years, or beyond the time for membership resignations, hence have an idea of where they stand financially, so far as dues are concerned. Several clubs have made net gains on membership, one or two substantially; while two or three whose executives were decidedly gloomy over the outlook two or three months back, now feel that they can get by, and perhaps a lot better than they thought possible before the season opened.

Bad Weather

Unfavorable early spring weather has hit them all, both in attendance and conditioning of courses. That, however, is temporary. This past week has seen a decided transformation in both fairways and putting greens. One of the Charles River members remarked to me a few days ago that he never saw that course in finer shape. At the Commonwealth Country Club, on the occasion of the first field day of the season by the Twilight League, John O'Donnell remarked that he had played Charles River the previous Sunday and that its condition was "wonderful."

Speaking of John O'Donnell brings up the subject of the Twilight League experimental field day at Commonwealth last Thursday. O'Donnell and Warren Hopkins won the best-ball by four strokes, with a 71; Hopkins had the best individual score, 76, O'Donnell next, with a 77. The point I have in mind about that field day, however, is that the attendance was decidedly disappointing and serves as one of the reasons for my belief that open and invitation tournaments this season, in the main, will be thinly attended.

Only 28 individuals showed up for the field day, or one-third of the eligibles. The mere fact that it was an experiment, to determine whether there should be more such during the season, might have been a special incentive for getting the golfers out. The fact that clouds gathered and rain threatened might have accounted for the slim attendance were it not for the fact that cancellations for the dinner began coming by telephone before the weather turned threatening. In other words, these are the days when "business comes first," unlike the days of the laugh-provoking quip of years ago, "If golf interferes with business, give up business."

Women Played

The same day that the Twilight League had its experimental field day, the women golfers had their first tournament day of the season, a best-ball on four different courses, so arranged as to give a minimum of travel, either by automobile or other conveyance.

That day, also, was pretty much of a flop. Twenty-two pairs did turn out at Woodland, but only nine pairs at Winchester and the same at Tedesco. Walpole was the fourth venue of the day's program, but only a couple of pairs showed up. Here, again, was another of the obstacles that golf faces—the difficulties in securing caddies for anything but late afternoon play except on Saturdays and Sundays. That hits the women golfers hard, for most of their play is mornings. Woodland did succeed in mustering a fair array of bag-toting talent, but there is little doubt that attendance on the other courses was influenced by the thought of no boys and carry-your-own-clubs.

Perley Crosby, chairman of the Woodland Golf Committee, happened to be out there the day the women played, and remarked that if there was a chance of a first-class professional exhibition match around these parts, Woodland would be pleased to stage it. I haven't heard of any plans of top-notch professionals going on an exhibition tour which would bring them to Boston, but can see possibilities of an interesting war-workers' challenge match.

Jack Gray, erstwhile Wollaston professional, is now a war worker at Fore River. The other day he played Wollaston and opined that Fore River has three golfers who would be glad to take on any three of any other plant. The other two amateurs — Ted Adams, former state amateur champion, and Joe Hoffman, whose sensational individual round of 63 in an amateur-pro tournament at Wollaston last year is still fresh in memory.

Bierman Assigned To Pacific Area

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Bernie W. Bierman, director of physical training at the Navy's Pre-Flight School here, will leave June 5 for an assignment in the Pacific Theater, the base public relations officer announced today.

Details of Colonel Bierman's assignment were not announced.

In addition to his duties as director of physical training, the former University of Minnesota football coach served as head gridiron coach here last fall, his team winning seven of 10 games in a schedule that included the top-ranking teams of the country.

Meehan Missing

WEST POINT, May 11 (AP)—Col. Arthur W. Meehan, one of the Army's great football players on one of its greatest teams, was reported by the Army today to be missing after a night bombing mission in the Southwest Pacific in November.

He played quarterback for the Academy in 1925 and 1926, but in 1927 hit his stride when his teammates included Chris Cagle, Bud Sprague, Harry Wilson, and Blondy Saunders.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	12	6	.667
St. Louis	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
Boston	7	7	.500
Pittsburgh	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	7	8	.467
Chicago	7	10	.412
New York	6	11	.353

Results May 10

No games scheduled.

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Weather Has Raised Havoc With Schedule

It looks very much as if the Weather Man is going to be the principal winner in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League this year. The postponement last month of the Cornell-Columbia twin bill and last Saturday of the Columbia - Dartmouth doubleheader has created scheduling problems which may not be solved. If the games are not played, Penn and Cornell will be the only teams left with a chance to win the 1943 title.

The Big Red will resume its activities in the circuit tomorrow afternoon by traveling to Hanover for two important clashes with Jeff Tesreau's Indians. A sweep for Cornell will put plenty of pressure on league-leading Penn, especially if the above-mentioned doubleheaders are not played.

Two Big Strides

By winning twice, the Ithacans will finish the abbreviated season with five triumphs in six starts. Penn, which has already achieved that mark, would nevertheless then have to take both its remaining contests—one with Columbia and the other with Princeton—to assure itself of its first league championship since Rolf Carlsten's team turned the trick in 1931.

The Quakers took two big strides forward in the race last week, downing Columbia, 10 to 3, and eliminating Princeton from all further consideration by trouncing the Tigers, 10 to 6. The Columbia-Penn contest will take place on Saturday at Baker Field, and the league season is scheduled to come to a close the following week end when Princeton goes to Philadelphia.

Leading Batter

Cornell's Carl Almquist still paces the batters with a mark of .538, and is followed by Norm Dawson, also of the Big Red. Pennsylvania and Dartmouth have replaced Columbia as the leaders in team hitting and fielding, respectively. Ralph Cox of Penn has joined his teammate, Bert Kuczynski, and Don Clay of Cornell as pitchers who have each won two and lost none.

The team standing:

Club	W	L	P.C.
Pennsylvania	5	1	.833
Cornell	3	1	.750
Columbia	1	2	.333
Princeton	2	5	.286
Dartmouth	1	3	.250

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Some Talk About Pitchers

The Braves were watching a young Dodger left-hander warming up on the sidelines and somebody said something about the boy not being able to throw hard.

"What difference does that make?" Lefty Gomez wanted to know. "Pennock didn't throw very hard, but he won 20 games a year for a long time.

"If you think some of these pitchers take a lot of time out there, you should have seen Pennock," Gomez went on. "He was so slow you'd go to sleep between pitches, and when you woke up, the ball was by you."

"He had a beautiful curve ball," said a newspaperman, "and he could throw a ball on a dime."

Cute Pitcher

"I'll say he could," Gomez said. "He'd walk 25 batters a year, and 23 of them intentionally. The other two would get on because he was trying to make them hit at bad balls. Herb was a cute pitcher. He used to be in a lot of 10-9 or 8-7 ball games, but you'll notice he always had the 10 runs or the eight. He'd beat you today, 12-11, and the next time 1-0. If he was ahead 10 to 0 in the sixth inning, he'd probably win by about 10-6. He'd take it easy in the late innings."

"Mathewson was the same type of pitcher, wasn't he?" asked a young baseball writer. "Wouldn't he coast when the Giants gave him a good lead?"

"Sure," Gomez said, nodding. "But he was throwing a different ball . . . a dead ball."

"Tex Hughson takes it easy if they get him any runs," said another newspaperman. "He leaves a lot of runners on base, and it's no mistake."

Johnson Best

"But the Sox aren't getting him many runs this year," put in Hugh Poland. "They're not getting many runs for any pitcher."

"Of all the pitchers you've seen, which one had the best control?" Gomez asked the newspapermen.

"Walter Johnson," an older writer answered, without hesitating. "I think he had the best control of all time. He'd tell you what he was going to throw, but still you couldn't hit it. Nobody ever was afraid to stand up and hit against him. They knew he wouldn't hit them. Pennock didn't have good control when he first came up. He picked it up by practice. But Johnson always had his."

"Johnson had only a ripple for a curve ball," Gomez said. "But he didn't need anything more than his swift (speed)."

"The weak hitters hit him better than the good ones," the same newspaperman said. "He eased up on the weak fellows, and they could stand up there without thinking of getting hit."

Fungo Hitting

"I'll tell you something else Walter Johnson could do," broke in George Kelly. "He could hit, in a ball game or with a fungo stick."

"Larry French was probably the best fungo hitter this league ever saw," said Red Barrett.

"He was good," said Gomez, "but I don't think he was the best. He just had the reputation, but there are a lot of good fungo hitters in the big leagues. Nobody ever gave Babe Ruth credit for being a great man with a fungo stick, but he could hit them out of sight."

"I saw French hit one 600 feet at Catalina Island," Barrett said.

"Six hundred feet!" yelled Gomez, getting up off the dugout steps. "That drives me out of here!"

"I tell you I saw it," Barrett insisted.

"You mean to say a man can hit a ball further with a fungo stick than he can with a regular bat?" Gomez asked. "Why, Ruth never hit one that far, and who was stronger than the Babe? Six hundred feet! Man, that's a good piece!"

"There was a 600-foot marker on the field," Barrett said.

"Then French must have put it there," Gomez said, walking away.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP) — According to the table of performances for the A. A. U. primary fitness test, a man over 35 should be able to run 100 yards in 14.5 seconds and a mile in seven minutes or run and walk a mile in 10 minutes . . . What, on an "A" card? . . . Back-tracking the rumor that the Army has been negotiating to take over Madison Square Garden, we learn that the source probably was a recent visit by a couple of Government men who were asking about hiring the place for some sort of show next fall.

When Bill McKechnie, Jr., arrived in Syracuse to take over as secsetary of the Chiefs, he ruefully recalled his last previous visit to the city, as captain of the Penn State baseball team in 1935 . . . "I went to bat four times and struck out twice," said Bill. "The other two times I hit into double plays. I learned later that Syracuse U. was thinking about awarding me a minor letter."

The National Collegiate A. A. tennis tournament, which was almost allowed to fade out, will be played in Chicago after all . . . Wiffy Cox, the veteran pro, argues that anyone who has played more than 50 rounds of golf ought to be ashamed to remain in the duffer class . . . Wrote Wilbur Adams, Sacramento, Calif., Bee: "You can believe it or not, but that Jim Tyack, who has been batting cleanup for the Philadelphia Athletics this year, is the same lad who could not make the 1936 Sacramento team. And not being able to make that club is a shady distinction."

Some of the Marines in the Birmingham, Ala., recruiting office are thinking about transferring to the camouflage dept., since they fixed up some dummies in Marine uniforms that looked so lifelike that Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney saluted one when he dropped in there for a visit . . . Ken Fairman, former Princeton athletic director, has been promoted to major at Fort Knox, Ky., where he commands an artillery battalion . . . And Jim Kehoe, former Maryland U. runner, who started as a private in June, 1941, has just received his captain's bars . . . Fort Sheridan, Ill., soldiers say the bravest guy in their softball-playing ranks is Pfc. Jack Cramer. He umpired a game between two officer teams and called the colonel out on strikes.

When the Rollins College tennis team played Tulane the other day, the No. 1 Rollins player who was picked to play Earl Bartlett, Tulane's Southeastern Conference champion, was Pauline Betz, national women's champion . . . And the four "man" team also included Nancy Corbett and Peggy Welsh . . . Maybe it's a sign of the manpower shortage, but the matchdrew a capacity crowd.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

American Association

St. Paul 10, Minneapolis 2.
Columbus at Indianapolis, postponed. (Only games scheduled.)

International League

Jersey City 1, Montreal 0.
Newark at Buffalo, postponed.
Baltimore at Toronto, postponed. (Only games scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 3.
New Orleans at Memphis, postponed.
Birmingham at Little Rock, postponed. (Only games scheduled.)

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Ryan	2	1	2	1	3	1.000
Masi	15	3	5	0	0	.333
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Workman	57	7	18	1	7	.316
Wietelmann	43	5	15	0	5	.315
McCarthy	56	7	17	0	5	.304
Burns	44	4	13	1	3	.295
Kluttz	34	4	10	0	4	.294
Ross	53	9	15	2	7	.283
Creeden	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Holmes	55	5	13	0	1	.236
Joost	52	6	12	1	5	.231
Poland	16	2	2	0	3	.125
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Fox	43	6	14	0	3	.326
Parker	32	6	10	0	4	.313
McBride	54	6	15	0	2	.278
Doerr	70	5	18	1	7	.257
Lake	59	7	14	0	2	.237
Cronin	22	1	5	0	3	.227
Simmons	36	3	8	0	7	.222
Peacock	32	2	7	0	2	.219
Miles	17	2	3	0	2	.176
Tabor	41	2	7	0	3	.171
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Lupien	68	9	11	0	0	.162
Garrison	36	2	5	0	1	.139
Lazor	19	2	2	0	1	.105

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 10

Washington College 10, Delaware 0.
Duke 9, North Carolina 3.
Richmond 1, Virginia Tech 0.

Four Reds Among Top 10 Hitters

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—The batting averages in the National and American League have levelled off to something approaching equality in the last week, but the most novel note they revealed today was four members of the so-called weak-hitting Cincinnati Reds among the 10 top hitters in the Senior circuit.

Little Lonnie Frey, even with his batting mark shrunken 70 points from the imposing .467 he sported a week ago, continued to lead both major leagues with .397.

Surprising Enough

This average by a veteran who ordinarily is under .280 was surprising enough, but hardly more than that his Cincinnati teammates, Frank McCormick, Eric Tipton, and Gerald Walker, all were present among the leaders.

McCormick was not among the first 10 last week, but he spurted into third place with .353 while Stan Hack of the Chicago Cubs, who also was missing from the leaders a week ago, soared into second place with .373. Together they crowded the Phillies' Danny Litwhiler out of the runner-up slot and into a tie with his teammate, Babe Dahlgren, for fourth at .340.

Stephens in Front

Vernon (Junior) Stephens of the St. Louis Browns remained in front of the American League with .392 as compared with his .448 of last week. Oris Hockett of Cleveland made his first appearance among the weekly leaders and grabbed off second place with .360.

Mike Higgins, who was runner-up a week ago with .418, slipped to third at .353.

The 10 leaders in each league, based on 30 or more times at bat:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P C
Frey, Cincinnati	17	68	11	27	.397
Hack, Chicago	17	67	11	25	.373
McCormick, Cincinnati	17	68	7	24	.353
Litwhiler, Philadelphia	15	53	10	18	.340
Dahlgren, Philadelphia	13	47	6	16	.340
Tipton, Cincinnati	17	57	5	19	.333
Walker, Cincinnati	14	53	8	17	.321
Stanky, Chicago	17	69	10	22	.319
Herman, Brooklyn	14	63	10	20	.317
Workman, Boston	14	57	7	18	.316

American League

Stephens, St. Louis	14	51	8	20	.392
Hockett, Cleveland	13	50	9	18	.360
Higgins, Detroit	15	54	5	18	.333
Radcliff, Detroit	10	32	0	11	.344
Lindell, New York	18	63	6	21	.333
Heath, Cleveland	16	64	10	21	.328
Fox, Boston	13	43	6	14	.326
White, Philadelphia	19	77	13	25	.325
Clary, Washington	18	70	13	22	.314
Partee, Boston	9	32	6	10	.313

Swedish Runner Starts on Trip To This Country

STOCKHOLM, May 11 (Delayed) (AP) — Bashful Gunder Haegg, Sweden's record-smashing distance runner, started on the first lap of a journey to the United States last night to pit his speed and endurance against America's best athletes "at any place and any time."

Making his first trip abroad, Haegg took a night sleeper to Goteborg where he expected to board a tanker today for the voyage across the Atlantic, which will take about 23 days. His port of debarkation still is uncertain.

Loves to Run

In an interview with this correspondent before he boarded his train, Haegg said:

"I love to run and it has always been my dream to go to the United States. I have never been outside Europe and I am looking forward to competing with America's great runners.

"When I get there I'll run any place and any time, and the A.A.U. can let the profits of any meets go where it finds suitable—whether to war benefits or other funds."

The sandy-haired Haegg, who is a village fireman at near-by Gavle, plans to spend a month in the United States. He has been rounding into condition, but is afraid the long boat trip may retard his training and seriously impair his performance during his first appearances in America.

Concerned About Rice

"I hope I get some workouts on deck," he said.

Even when he gets in top condition, however, Haegg says, he feels that Greg Rice may beat him on American tracks.

Earlier plans called for Haegg to fly to America, but the resumption of Sweden's safe-conduct shipping gave him an opportunity to travel by tanker.

Pittsburgh Lad Visits Big City To See Dodgers

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Richard Miller of 2130 Sidney Street Pittsburgh, a baseball fan from way back (he's 11), arrived in town today with four new baseball gloves, two bats, two official league baseballs, and $30 in cash. He came to see the Brooklyn Dodgers play.

"The Pirates?" he said of his team back home. "Oh, they're all right, but the Bums are the guys for me. Sure, I like Pittsburgh, but give me 'Pee Wee' Reese anytime."

Despite his enthusiasm for Brooklyn, he didn't see the Dodgers in action because (1) the Dodgers didn't play today and (2) curious New York Central Railroad policemen took him out of an upper berth in a Pullman train at Grand Central and took him to a local police station.

His odyssey started Sunday night when he boarded a train for Detroit to see the Tigers play. There was no game in Detroit yesterday, so he came to New York.

Between swings of his bats in the police squad room, he said he'd sure be glad to see his mother again.

Great Lakes Team To Play One Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The Navy is giving only one-season contracts to its big-league baseball players at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

"We have some great players there this year, but we're going to break up the team," said Capt. R. R. M. Emmet, commanding officer, in a speech at Union League Club.

"There's Johnny Mize on first base, always been one of my favorites. But next season I suspect he'll be playing in New Caledonia—or even better, on the Plains of Italy."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	5	.722
Cleveland	10	6	.625
Detroit	8	7	.533
Washington	10	9	.526
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	8	11	.421
Boston	6	12	.333
Chicago	5	10	.333

Results May 10

No games scheduled.

Eye Still Keen

PROVO, Utah (AP)—Missing all of the spring training didn't dim Len Page's batting eye.

When the regular season opened, the Provo first baseman slammed a home run his first time at bat.

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(Continued from previous page)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fields
for
Exclusive Ladies' Wear
COURTESY QUALITY SERVICE
15/17, John William Street
Telephone 3540

HOLROYD'S
10, CHAPEL HILL
Specialise in
OVERALLS & CLOTHING
for all classes of work.
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Proprietors:
L. & Y. STATIONERY CO. LTD.
62 Boar Lane and 93 The Headrow
Telephone 25391
for Good Printing, Stationery and all Office Sundries
Works:
38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10
Telephone 25377

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When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
3 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65, Deansgate, Manchester
Morning Refreshment Lunch
Afternoon Tea High Tea
Please note that this is OUR ONLY ADDRESS

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics
BLAckfriars 6666
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND
MANCHESTER
(Continued from previous page)
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
32, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tel. Jes 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Be Smart Without Using Coupons
Have Your Fur Coat Remodeled and a Hat Made to Match by
Hilda Common
Practical Furrier
Tel. 31548 44, West Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

OLDHAM
J.A. Bardsley LTD
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE
K SHOES
Extra Coupon Value
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

M. NUTTALL
13, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
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For Coats, Dresses and Millinery of Distinction

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24286

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

Smart and Artistic
Millinery
IVY DICKENS
The Hat Box
159 Ecclesall Road

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

FAULKS Famed Shoe Service
Agencies for Well Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

ENGLAND
SOUTHPORT
BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
81, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT
FLEMING
Hosier and Outfitter
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.
10, Underbank, Stockport
Tel. Sto. 2890

WAKEFIELD
SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women
BOROUGH MARKET

YORK
CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
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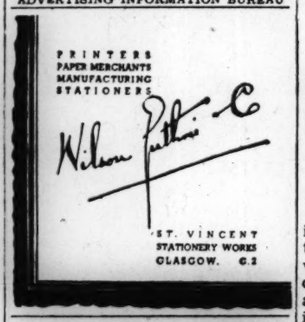
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogues on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings Appliances and Lamps etc. supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0480

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J.W.BLACK
63 KINNEAR ST GLASGOW

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Rd., S. 1 Ph. Pollok 1437

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Teach me thy way, O LORD, *and lead me in a plain path.*—Ps. 27:11

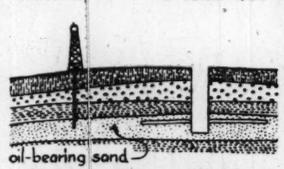
Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by "Horizontal" Oil Wells?

A couple of decades ago gloomy predictions were rife that by the present time the United States would begin to feel the first pangs of a petroleum famine. Today this unhappy prospect has been pushed into the future a matter of decades through the discovery of new oil pools and through improved methods of oil recovery.

In connection with this latter activity, considerable interest has been evoked in what is known as horizontal drilling. Oil-bearing sands commonly occur in underground layers or strata, more or less horizontally placed. The conventional oil well sinks a vertical pipe into this layer of oil-bearing sand and seeks to pump out its riches.

Some 25 years ago, Leo Ranney, an engineer, got the idea that oil strata might be drained by drilling in from the side. He reasoned, furthermore, that such a procedure would probably increase the production per well, for instead of only a small portion of the boring being in the oil formation, in a horizontal well the entire length of the boring would lie in the formation.



The entire length of the horizontal boring lies within the oil formation.

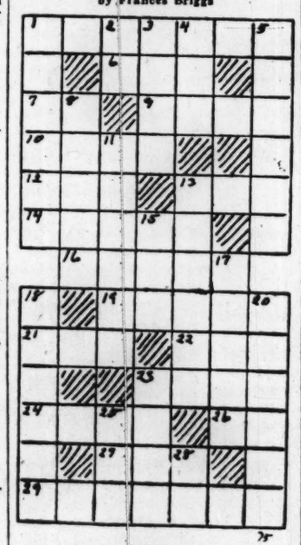
In 1939, an Ohio test well drilled horizontally into the sand of an old pool produced more than the combined output of the 50 vertical wells in the same field.

Horizontal drilling can be accomplished from a concrete-lined vertical shaft large enough to admit workmen and extending down to the oil formation. From an enlarged chamber at the bottom of the shaft, workmen wearing gas masks could use electrical diamond drilling machines to make lateral borings in any desired direction for distances up to 3,000 feet and over. Thus a single vertical shaft would be capable of draining hundreds of acres of oil sands.

The new type of oil well is particularly attractive in these days of war shortages, since they require much less steel than the derricks, casings, etc., of vertical wells, and only a fraction of the power required to pump oil from vertical wells is needed to obtain oil from horizontal drillings.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A yorker should remind you of what sport?
6—In billiards, the object ball is one which is first struck by what ball?
7—Libra (abbr.).
9—What is a dry granulated or powdered starch used in puddings?
10—What bird "sings aloud to the clear blue sky"?
12—Man's name.
13—In what State of U. S. was Tallulah Bankhead born (abbr.)?
14—What is first name of Mr. Guest, American poet?
16—What are narrow apertures or windows?
18—What do you call the waste from burned substances?
21—Tavern.
22—What is the tribe of Indians for which Utah was named?
23—Bow of vessel is what?
24—What is another name for stocking?
26—Symbol for nickel is what?
27—Insect.
29—A sprinter would be adept at what?

Down
1—What large breed of dog originated in Scotland?
2—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
3—What is a large edible marine fish allied to the cod?
4—What is a large New Zealand parrot?
5—What was first name of poet who wrote "Dream of Eugene Aram"?
8—Poets are often called what?
11—What type of overcoat was named for an English general?
12—What was first name of English composer associated with W. S. Gilbert?
15—Three-toed sloths are what?
17—Who is a famous writer of nature stories?
18—What musical instrument has from thirty to forty strings over a shallow soundingboard?
20—One engaged in overeating would probably be doing what?
22—Who planned and named the city of Philadelphia?
25—What is a river of Poland?
28—What is the palm lily also called?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

These Are the Most Popular Photographic Subjects

The average reader is perhaps not aware that there is also a definite trend in photographs, especially their use in relation to advertising. Annually, a New York picture agency, as a guide for its photographers, takes a survey of the subjects most popular with their customers. Here's the way they rate in order of demand and use, according to the latest poll: 1—Army Subjects; 2—Aviation; 3—Babies and Children; 4—Navy; 5—Trains, Trucks and Other Forms of Transportation; 6—Civilian Defense; 7—Landscapes; 8—Women, including War Workers; 9—People in Industry; 10—Farm Subjects; 11—Pretty Girls. Believe it or not, pretty girls appear to be on the less popular side for the duration—at least, the records show they dropped from second to eleventh place in the last two years.

Wide World; Associated Press; Galloway; F. S. A.; P. W. A.

Chinese Students

More than half of the 1,294 Chinese students in Universities in the United States are enrolled in science or engineering courses.

Broadcasting Co-operation

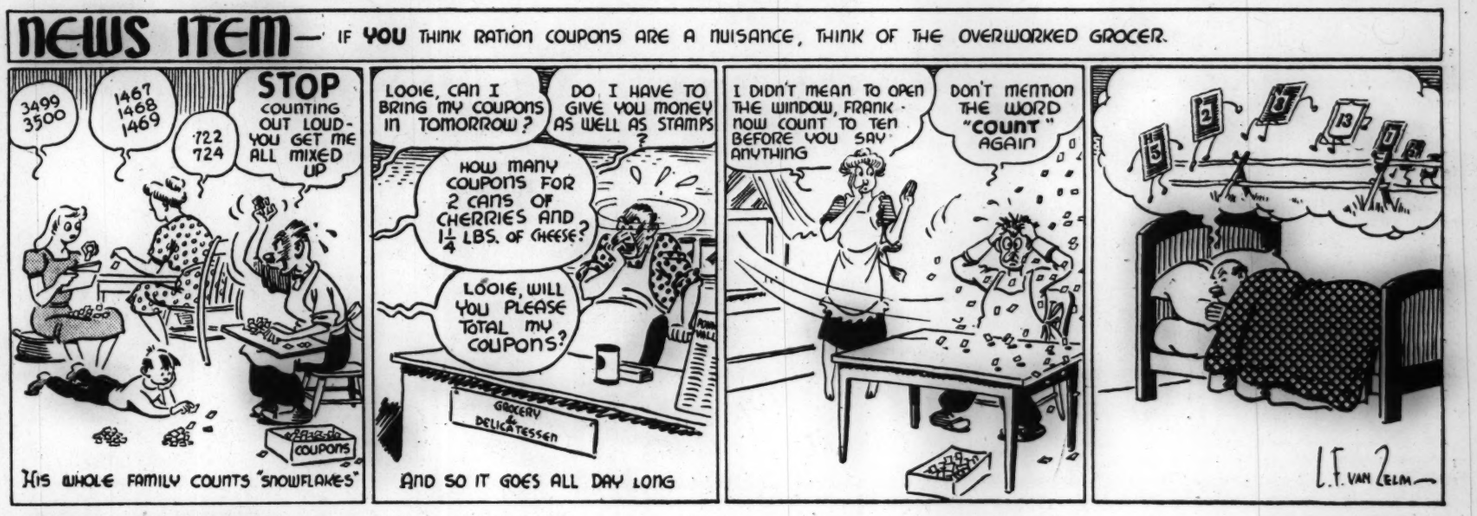
Washington, D. C.

One of the worries that put deepest furrows in the brows of broadcasters is the question of whence will come new vacuum tubes when their present ones fail. Tubes are the electronic heart of any radio transmitter, and they don't live forever—particularly when putting full-fidelity, noise-free programs out over the air for periods as long as 18 hours a day.

Normally, it's not much of a problem. The radio station just places an order for new tubes and attempts to keep a nice collection of spares in case any of the ones in use break down. But today the armed forces and various essential services gobble up all the vacuum tubes America's war factories can turn out. So all broadcasting stations face the inescapable need of making their equipment live to a venerable old age.

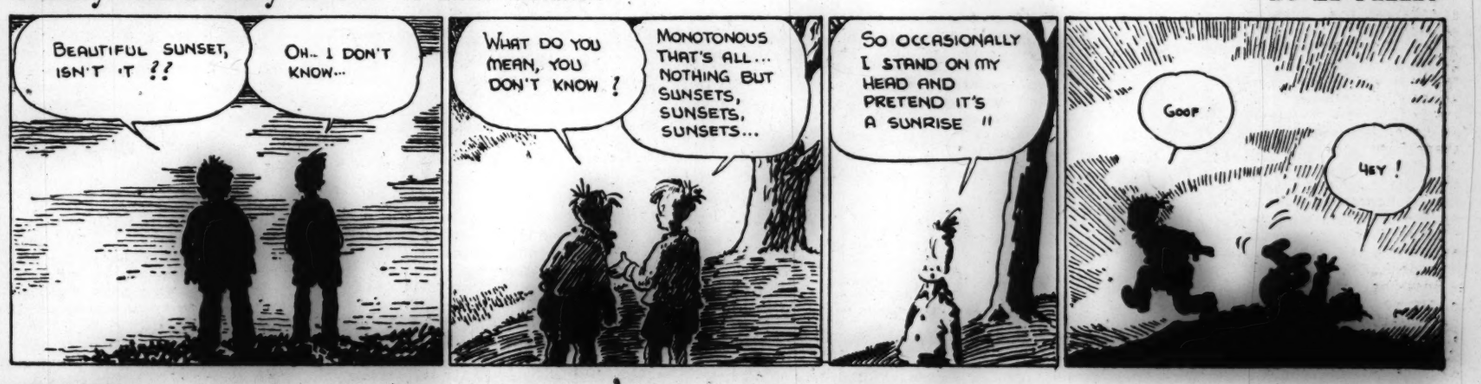
Four of Philadelphia's five frequency modulation outlets went into a huddle last month and came up with a plan of mutual co-operation that seems quite as sensible as it is unique. Instead of all broadcasting simultaneously, competing for the audience, they have adopted the principle of car-pooling and taking turns at giving Philadelphia's 50,000 FM listeners their daily noise-free programs. The plan received warm approval of the Federal Communications Commission and is now undergoing a 90-day trial.

NEWS ITEM— IF YOU THINK RATION COUPONS ARE A NUISANCE, THINK OF THE OVERWORKED GROCER.


3499 3500
1467 1468 1469
722 724
STOP COUNTING OUT LOUD—YOU GET ME ALL MIXED UP
COUPONS
HIS WHOLE FAMILY COUNTS "SNOWFLAKES"
LOOIE, CAN I BRING MY COUPONS IN TOMORROW?
DO I HAVE TO GIVE YOU MONEY AS WELL AS STAMPS?
HOW MANY COUPONS FOR 2 CANS OF CHERRIES AND 1¼ LBS. OF CHEESE?
LOOIE, WILL YOU PLEASE TOTAL MY COUPONS?
GROCERY & DELICATESSEN
AND SO IT GOES ALL DAY LONG
I DIDN'T MEAN TO OPEN THE WINDOW, FRANK · NOW COUNT TO TEN BEFORE YOU SAY ANYTHING
DON'T MENTION THE WORD "COUNT" AGAIN
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Variation*

By Le Pelley


BEAUTIFUL SUNSET, ISN'T IT ??
OH.. I DON'T KNOW...
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, YOU DON'T KNOW ?
MONOTONOUS THAT'S ALL... NOTHING BUT SUNSETS, SUNSETS, SUNSETS...
SO OCCASIONALLY I STAND ON MY HEAD AND PRETEND IT'S A SUNRISE "
GOOF
HEY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'd Have Guaranteed a Very Thorough Job!*

By Rodgers

I had a grand idea today!
If only Sarah and Mrs. Simpson haven't finished with the house cleaning!" I thought.
Well, they were still cleaning, all right, but they didn't give me a chance to explain my idea—
SHOO!!
Shucks! It was a good one, too—
Rodger
I was going to offer to help them clean out the ice box and the cookie jar!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sylvester Meets a Drakeville Booster*

By The Hagers

Sylvester Scaup had cornered Jack. As I drew near, I heard him quack,
"I don't know why you like Drakeville. It doesn't grow and never will."
"You measure Drakeville's width and height; From your standpoint, perhaps you're right.
Much farther our yardstick extends- We measure Drakeville by our friends."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Tax Plan for the Present

While the four months of dissension over pay-as-you-go in the House Ways and Means Committee did little to enhance public esteem for congressional processes. much is redeemed by the prompt, forthright action of the Senate Finance Committee in approving the Ruml Plan in less than a week.

The measure now goes to the floor of the Senate where concurrence with the committee report can be expected, and House approval will probably follow — unless the Administration stubbornly, and mistakenly, pursues obstructionist tactics.

The position of the Administration, particularly of the Treasury, is a little confusing. In one breath a desire for 16 billion dollars in added revenues with which to help pay for the war and to combat inflation is expressed. In the next breath comes a willingness, even an eagerness, to accept a compromise pay-as-you-go plan which would have the effect of freezing the 1942 tax bill throughout 1943, limiting the total gain in new revenues to whatever could be collected from the unforgiven taxes, an amount estimated between three and five billions.

Which does the Treasury really want, the chance of getting 16 billions or three billions? If it wants 16 billions, or anything like it, it had better forget catch-up-a-year and accept the Ruml Plan (with the various useful anti-windfall provisions the Senate Committee is appending) as the needed preliminary step for getting the American taxpayer in a healthy position to take on a really effective 1943 tax bill.

Of course, the Treasury has a lively, and understandable, fear that with all the talk of "forgiveness" the end result of adoption of the Ruml Plan would simply be that 1942 taxes were canceled and little done to replace the substantial revenues that would naturally have come from the abnormally high national income of last year.

This newspaper does not advocate the Ruml Plan as a device for merely easing the tax burden. It may be that the arguments for removing the burden of largely retroactive taxes from the American people have had too great emphasis. Perhaps too much has been said for the advantages of having the family free from tax debt when the chief breadwinner enters the armed services, or for freeing the bride from debt on earnings received before she stopped working, or of similar considerations affecting the individual.

From the national standpoint, the Ruml Plan should be seen as eliminating these inequalities and individual hardships simply so taxpayers will be on a sound basis to receive the impact of new taxes that will absorb an effective portion of the surplus purchasing power currently burning holes in a good many pockets and threatening inflation.

The Ruml Plan must be seen as a preliminary, not an end. It prepares the way for taxing, and collecting, when the peak war incomes are received, not after they have gone. It permits moving in the present, not in the past.

"Dear Bill"

When the folks at home write to "Dear Bill" overseas, they're sending him ammunition as important in its way as shells and bullets. They're sending him courage, equipping him with spiritual armor, sharing with him all the good news they know.

That is, if they're writing the kind of letters a boy deserves to receive when he's far away and up against the toughest job of his life.

Bishop Adna W. Leonard, before his fatal accident in the recent Army plane crash in Iceland, urged the folks at home, "Write cheerful news; don't send your worries." He had discovered in his tour of Army camps in Britain that "too many mothers, sisters and sweethearts sob out their fears and their loneliness in their letters." Instead of mail day at camp being one of joy, the Bishop said that he found it was often a sad day for many of the boys.

It's not an easy thing to write a cheerful letter always. War isn't easy, any of it, for anyone. But letters from home are important. They are more than just pieces of paper with words on them. A letter can bring hope and courage or leave a feeling of depression and concern. The man who goes into battle with a troubled thought because of such a message is handicapped. He needs the freedom of all his faculties for his own good, and for the good of his comrades. A cheerful letter can give him that freedom—that added armor of an unburdened heart.

Answer to Franco

One is supposed to gather from the Berlin response to General Franco's speech at Almeria that the Spanish dictator was talking only on his own behalf, not on Germany's. General Franco said this was the time for peace. The Wilhelmstrasse said this is not the time for peace.

We need not believe, however, that Berlin response to General Franco's feeler. A delay of about one day between delivery of the address and its release to world news channels suggests he may have submitted it to Nazi authorities, or was at least co-operating with them in the matter of timing. In any event their disavowal accompanied, instead of following, General Franco's appeal.

Not that all this matters so much, except as a reminder of the position of the Franco regime. It is a Government heavily obligated to the Axis, built on the ruins of a Republic which totalitarianism destroyed by force while a still confused free world looked on in bewildered helplessness. When General Franco speaks about international affairs his words must be read against this background.

If he speaks for a negotiated peace, based on a recognition of stalemate, he does so either because Hitler tells him to or because he himself dare not risk the consequences of an outright Axis defeat. In the one case he would be expressing Hitler's jitters, in the other his own. While General Franco was making this address, an answer to it was being written in Tunisia. There, German Generals were accepting the only terms on which this war can be ended—unconditional surrender.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Arturo Toscanini, gifted conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, who, though NBC has a standing offer from a liquor company to sponsor the organization's concerts, has insisted (according to the New York Times) "on a non-alcoholic employer, preferring a concern more directly identified in the public mind with the war effort."

Since the radio advertising of spirits —so-called "hard" liquor— is forbidden by agreement of the broadcasters, the reported offer must be from beer or wine interests. The wise Toscanini probably well understands how such a tie-up would cheapen his surpassingly excellent offering and revolt a large number of listeners. He has exhibited uncommon wisdom. His example should have a good effect on others.

Trigger Fingers and Trade

While there seems little likelihood that Congress will permit the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to expire, there are signs that attempts to attain a similar effect by amendment will be pressed with some vigor. Some members of Congress have demanded that that body be given veto power over each trade agreement; others want to limit the period of the extension of the Act to "the duration."

We have already pointed out that to make each trade agreement subject to Congressional approval will make very difficult the negotiation of these agreements with other countries. Few nations will feel encouraged to go to the trouble and expense of negotiation if even the most carefully worked out agreement may become the subject of log rolling in the United States Congress.

The proposal to limit the life of the Act to the duration of the war also has harmful possibilities. The policy embodied in the reciprocal trade program is not much more than a token of American intentions today, snowed under as is foreign trade by lend-lease and the dislocations of wartime. To restrict the program to the war years would be to serve notice on all nations who have made these agreements, that Congress is eager to clear the decks for a good old-fashioned free-for-all on tariff policy as soon as the war ends.

It is plain that, the American people being satisfied generally with the operation and results of the Hull program, even its enemies cannot well ask for repeal. Some of them nevertheless are keeping their gunsights trained on the agreements, and the demand for shortening the period of extension is a sign of itchy trigger fingers. It may be well for voters to make clear that extension of the Act without amendment is eminently desirable.

A bill to legalize bingo in New York has been vetoed by Governor Dewey. Good! Now will someone please rise and explain why the legalized gambling inside the racetrack enclosure is highly moral or necessary to the war effort?

Our Readers Say—

To Educate a Child

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is a fine thing for our President and Vice-President to make good-will tours to our South American and Mexican neighbors but it occurs to me that we, as private citizens, need not leave the good-neighbor policy wholly up to our public men.

There is one special problem which the Mexicans and we can share and that is the care and rehabilitation of those first of the anti-fascist fighters, the Spanish Republicans, who have found asylum or are about to find asylum in the New World. Thousands of Loyalists and their families, whose fight against German and Italian aggression antedated our own, are at long last to be transported from North African concentration camps to Mexican soil and to a new life.

For the children especially, many of whom have never known anything except the barren existence of exile and imprisonment, opportunities for education must be provided. The Luis Vives Institute on Avenida Sadi Carnot in Mexico City was established through the efforts of the Spanish Republicans in Mexico. In three years the school has achieved the reputation of being one of the best in Mexico. Seventy-five per cent of the teaching staff are educators who had distinguished themselves in the universities and schools of Republican Spain.

It is possible for $7 a month to provide a scholarship to the Luis Vives Institute which will include tuition, transportation and lunches for some child whose parents gave everything to defend the democratic way of life. As one who has known the joy such help can give the donor, I recommend this investment in good neighborliness.

Arrangements can be made through the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 7 Water Street, New York. Contact is made, through this Committee, with the individual child and letters are exchanged with the children. I have heard recently of a soldier, a lieutenant with our forces in North Africa, who has "adopted" a little Spaniard. What better good neighborliness could one have than this?

Cambridge, Mass. ELIZABETH P. BARBER

"With a Grain of Salt"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Inasmuch as you carried a letter from C. Davis of Pittsford, N. Y., urging an understanding of Soviet Russia, I, as a consistent subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor, respectfully request you publish this letter.

I quite agree with Mr. Davis that the American people should have a better understanding of Soviet Russia. If they had, they would take a grain of salt with the adroit and cleverly maneuvered propaganda that is being passed out these days. How any real God-loving American can nurture a brotherly understanding of a government that arrogantly liquidated over a million peace-loving and happy people in the Ukraine, simply because these people could not see eye to eye with the U. S. S. R., is beyond my humble conception.

The U. S. S. R., its leaders and people, had no compunctions in deliberately taking over Latvia and Lithuania. To be sure, the U. S. S. R. is now engaged in a war with Germany. They are defending their own hides. Let's be frank about it. We are glad to see them in there. They are doing a swell job.

Mr. Davis contends that the U. S. S. R. has borne the brunt of Fascist violence. Has he forgotten Greece, Holland, Belgium, France, and Norway?

The U. S. S. R. made no effort to go to the relief of the countries Hitler crushed with his military machine. No! They rather stood on the sidelines and cheered him. And, if I remember correctly, the U. S. S. R. is still on friendly terms with Japan.

New York HOWARD KIROACK

Mr. Steelman's Proposal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The one statesmanlike proposal made during the course of the negotiations over the threatened coal miners' strike came from the Government's mediator, John Steelman. He proposed to pay the miners at the same rate but to guarantee a definite number of days' work per year. This would prevent a rise in the wage rate above the Little Steel formula. It would mean more coal dug, which is needed, while yet making it possible to release some miners for the Army and other war industries. It would raise the miners' annual income enough to give them a decent wage, for now they do not get steady work even in the midst of war. It would not directly add to the cost of coal, for the increased pay would be for an increase in the coal dug.

The miners accepted the proposal and even offered to reduce somewhat the guarantee of fifty weeks' work which was originally proposed. But the mine operators remained adamant in their refusal to accept it. Evidently they counted on John L. Lewis's well-known obstinacy, contempt for public opinion, and hatred of Roosevelt to precipitate a crisis which would weaken or destroy the United Mine Workers.

Public opinion should not let that happen. For destruction of their union would only make the miners angry. It could only take place after a strike, and it would result in reducing the output of coal. It would also line up the whole labor movement behind Lewis, whereas now he is cut off from the rest of organized labor.

New York ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

US-ies?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been much just criticism of the fact that we incorrectly call our soldiers Yanks. However, they cannot, on the other hand, properly be "dubbed" the Americans. In the first instance we do not take into account our soldiers from south of the Mason and Dixon's line. In the second, we overlook the fact that soldiers from Canada, Mexico, and South America are just as much entitled to the name Americans.

The soldiers from Australia are called "The Aussies." Why not call our men the US-ies?

Los Angeles LEON HOAGE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Difficulties of a Certain Paper Hanger

Down the Middle of the Road

Now for the Continent

By Erwin D. Canham

Now all our attention is concentrated upon the promised invasion of the European continent. We do not know when or where it will come. We do not know whether there will be a concentrated major effort or a number of equal thrusts. The choices range from the North Cape to the Dardanelles. It is a long line, impossible to defend equally or effectively at all points. At last the tables are turned on Hitler. He has to disperse his strength on the defensive, rather than concentrate it for a single offensive blow at a time.

Fortress Europe requires the continued feverish construction of defenses. It requires incessant manning. It requires all possible matériel. It requires transportation facilities. It requires the serious weakening of the Russian front in order to provide more and still more troops and planes and artillery to repel attack. And the Germans have been keeping two-thirds of their land forces and half their air strength on the Russian front.

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The war of nerves against the Nazis is well under way. Where will the attack come? Where is the weakest spot? What will the Allies calculate? How good is their espionage? What about the subject-peoples? These and countless other questions are surely running through the Nazis' heads.

The victories in Tunisia proved many things. They proved, best of all, that Allied forces may be used co-ordinately with great smoothness and effect. What happened there is just what must be repeated on the Continent. We also have proved that our troops are of superb quality and skill and quite equal to the best German divisions. We have proved what air power can do when it is used as its exponents have claimed it should be used. We have proved that nothing on earth can resist such power. Our factories from Hartford to San Diego, from Devonshire to Scotland, are creating the wherewithal of such power while training schools in all corners of the United States are turning out the men. In short, we are very definitely on our way.

It is no wonder that Josef Stalin hailed the victories in Tunisia with unaccustomed warmth, nor that Anglo-American-Soviet relations have vastly improved in recent days. For the crushing of Nazi power in Africa marks a great turning point to Russia. As long as the German and Italian forces held us at bay in Africa, even in a hopeless stand, it was virtually sure that we would not be able to invade the Continent. And for that length of time, Hitler could keep the necessary forces on the Russian front. Because he did not have to withdraw more of them than he did, the Russians were unable to advance further in their magnificent winter drive. Thus, Moscow was constantly demanding a second front—to weaken the eastern front.

But now that Tunis and Bizerte are taken, it will become desperately necessary for Hitler to draw from the Russian front to garrison more extensively southern and western Europe. Thus a major German offensive against Russia this summer seems unlikely. And the Russian chances of pushing forward certainly appear greatly enhanced. Hitler is at last caught in the most gigantic pincers of all.

* * *

We know, of course, that the invasion of the Continent may be desperately difficult. Direct assault upon the coasts of the Low Countries or France is probably hardest of all. Norway is far away from Hitler's centers of strength. Greece and the Balkans are remote from Allied sources and involve continuation of a very long supply line even if it goes through the Mediterranean. Sicily and Sardinia, just across the straits from the victorious armies and air forces in Tunisia are obvious steppingstones to Italy, but the road to Germany up through the Brenner Pass is a tough one. And behind any of those fronts there is the supply line across the Atlantic. The North African invasion required 2,000,000 tons of shipping at once—equal to 500 ships of 4,000 tons each—and any sustained, large-scale Allied landing on the coast of Europe would require at least as great a supply line extending back to North America.

Allied troops are, or soon will be, poised and ready for thrusts at several points at once. That is the strength of the present situation. It is well known that great forces have been built up in the Middle East which could be used through Turkey, Greece, and the Balkans. Equally formidable is the force which has now won its way to the straits of Sicily. And the invasion troops and armada long available in the British Isles remain to exert pressure on the western coastline of Hitler's "fortress."

It is Maginot Line strategy reversed. The very language invented by Dr. Goebbels—"Festung Europa"—or European Fortress, is based on a Maginot assumption. But this war has shown that no Festung is "fest"—no fortress is impregnable—and that the nation which sits and awaits the blow is the nation which loses.

The cordon tightens. In the South . . . in the East . . . in the skies everywhere. The Germans will, of course, continue their efforts to divide and defeat us from within. That is where we will have to stand firmest. But if we stand, and strike, we may see signs before long that the Reichswehr and the Prusso-Teutonic conspirators of militarism are beginning their plans to win the next peace!

Mirror of World Opinion

Division of Income

Some labor spokesmen and members of Congress have been trying to convince the people that business is getting rich from the wartime rise in national income at the expense of the workers and the farmers. These claims are not supported by the facts.

In 1940 national income was $77,800,000,000. Of that total, 62.5 per cent went to wages and salaries, 5.7 to farm proprietors and 17.5 to business profits after corporate taxes. In 1942 the national income was up to the unprecedented total of $119,800,000,000. But the breakdown of the portion going to these three groups had changed. Wages and salaries climbed to 67.3 per cent and farm proprietors to 8.1 per cent, while business profits after taxes were down to 15.3 per cent.

From these figures, it is clear that business has not been getting an increased share of the rising national income. On the contrary, its proportionate share has been going down, while those of the wage and salary earners and the farm proprietors have been on the upgrade.—*Washington Star*

The Wide Horizon

The Strange World Ahead

By Mary Hornaday

Maybe it is too early to talk much about a postwar world. Maybe we should be quiet until we know more about the strange new world in which we are to live.

Most of us, including Congress, still talk about collective security vs. isolationism as an issue, with little regard to the almost incomprehensible technical developments that have been going on behind the cloak of military secrecy.

Once in a while a hint leaks out about "the shape of things to come."

"The technical developments of aviation will be so great in the next five years that never again in our history will England or any other nation be able to act as a buffer for us and hold off an aggressor until we get our production machinery rolling," says Col. Arthur W. S. Herrington, American industrialist and military expert, in the current issue of Army Ordnance.

"In the future," he warns, "our national security demands that we must ever be prepared to meet an attack from any direction at any time."

How can we talk—as Representative Clare Boothe Luce recently did in Congress—about whether the air shall be free when planes will be climbing above the air into the lower stratosphere and perhaps the stratosphere itself? Such planes, it is said by Waldemar Kaempffert, will climb at the rate of four miles a minute out of sight of ocean and land.

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Breakfast in New York and tea in Southampton will be an ordinary event. Just the other day, a British ferry pilot set a new trans-Atlantic speed record, flying a fully loaded bomber from Newfoundland to Britain in six hours and 12 minutes.

Aviation experts estimate that today the most distant point in the world is only 60 hours away from any other point by air. Most places are only 40 hours apart. Wendell Willkie went around the world in less than seven days' flying time.

American planes are roaming the skies from the Arctic to the sands of the Sahara. Transport routes now flown by American military planes are already twice the length of all international prewar aviation routes.

Only recently military authorities have been giving strong hints as to great new wartime developments in radio. Such a powerful wartime weapon is "radar" that the Army only recently lifted its restriction against printing any news about it. Those who understand the electronics behind it predict it will bring greater changes than the radio.

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, recently told his stockholders: "The radio direction finder which heretofore had only an ear now also has an eye. The safety of aviation will be greatly enhanced, for the aviator will be able to see the ground through clouds or darkness. By the scientific application of the radio echo, the radio 'eye' will avert collisions, while the radio altimeter will measure the altitude and warn of mountains ahead or structure below."

Mr. Herrington throws in the intriguing hint that "all sorts of labor-saving controls will come from the ultimate commercial development" of electronics, developed in the search for a means of locating the enemy approaching by air or water.

"The electron microscope is daily increasing our knowledge of the physical structure of matter," he says.

* * *

Every once in a while someone in the aviation industry gets a little frightened over the great destiny that seems to enshroud the airplane in the world of tomorrow.

It is true that if the war were to suddenly end tomorrow the industry would be thrown into confusion and depression. Just the other day, C. Bedell Monroe, president of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, speaking to the National Aeronautic Association in Washington, sought to disabuse Americans of the rosy dreams of "an airplane on every roof" and to jog the industry into doing some postwar planning of its own. The recent flood of thinking on postwar air expansion that already envisions American airlines flying across the seven seas was likened by Mr. Monroe to "quarrelling over the scraps before the dinner has been brought to the table."

President Roosevelt has his own committee on International Aviation policy which meets three times a week in Washington, but has not yet brought forth any tangible proposals. The picture changes so from day to day that the committee has not even felt it wise to call a United Nations conference on the two most immediate postwar aviation problems—a flying police force and a mercy relief squad.

Human thinking the world over needs to take some big leaps ahead if it is going to be able to keep up with the strange new world that the war has forced us into.

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